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WOOL Situation

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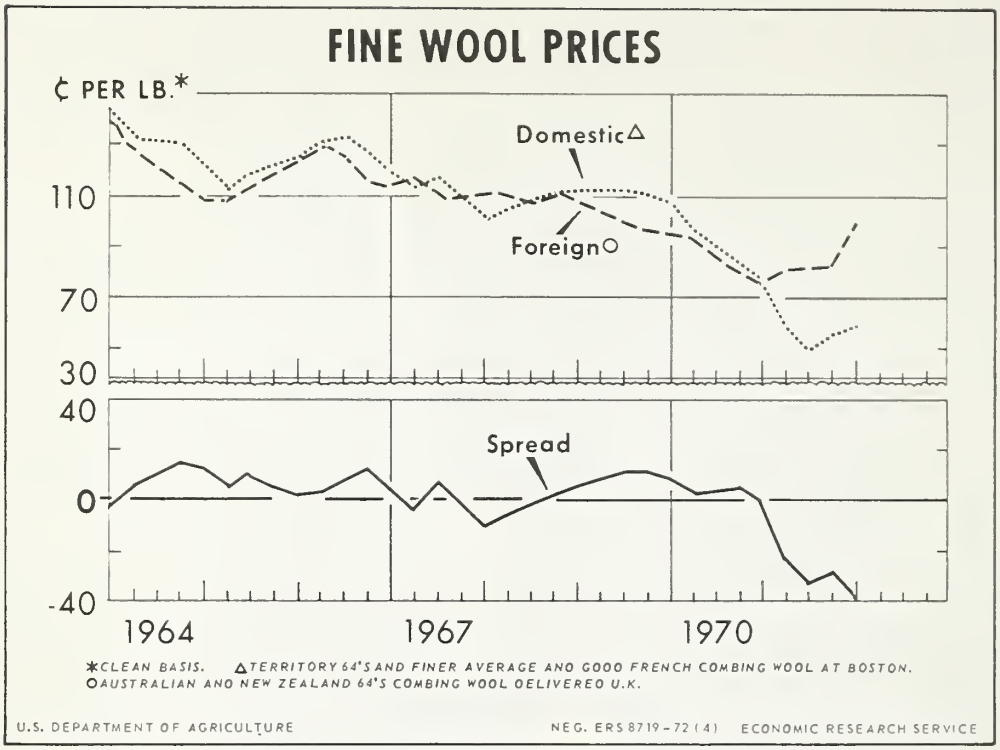

Figure 1

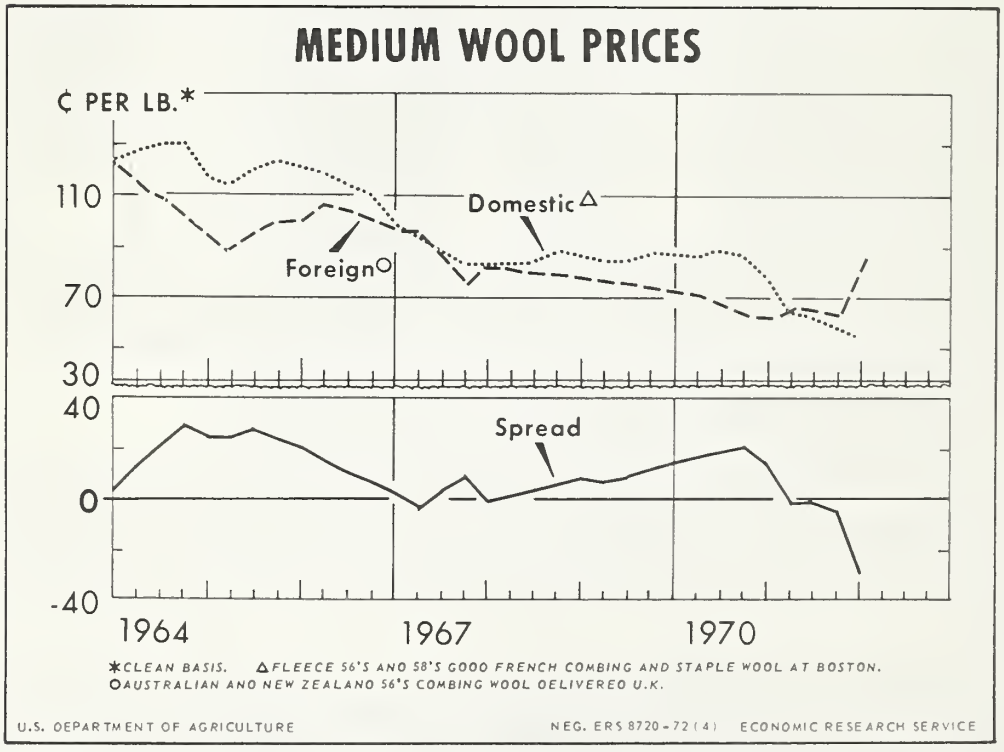

Figure 2

THE WOOL SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Significant price improvement has highlighted home and overseas wool markets the last few months, marking a recovery swing from unusually low 1971 levels. There has been declining wool production in the United States and a smaller world clip, along with overall improving demand. Still, U.S. prices of raw wool have been low relative to the last 3 decades.

Continued firm domestic prices are likely in the months ahead. For the year, they will average well above 1971. Much of the gain is coming from increased prices of wools grading 60's and finer, and the usual price differences between fine and medium domestic wools are being restored. However, domestic prices continued to lag relative to foreign prices during January-March.

U.S. farm prices of shorn wool last year dropped to a Depression-level 19.4 cents a pound, grease basis, from 1970's national average of 35.5 cents, itself below any year since 1941. Domestic demand for apparel wool was off last year, and prices of foreign wools averaged lower. Returns to U.S. producers on 1971 marketings of shorn wool and unshorn lambs, however, are being supplemented this spring with increased payments under provisions of the National Wool Act.

This year's January 1 stock sheep inventory was down 7 percent from a year earlier, pointing to a further decline in U.S. wool output in 1972. Production of shorn wool was off 2 percent in 1971 to 159 million pounds, grease basis. Output of pulled wool, at 13 million pounds, was down 16 percent.

Mill consumption of raw apparel wool probably will increase slightly this year, after dropping 29 percent to 116 million pounds, scoured basis, in 1971. Although January-February 1972 apparel wool use totaled the same as a year earlier, weekly average consumption (at annual rates) picked up from about 110 million pounds last fall to 125 million in the early months of 1972. Mill stocks of textiles have been reduced, despite larger output. More wool products have moved to both the civilian and military markets, and exports of apparel wool textiles have picked up. Imports of semiprocessed and manufactured apparel wool textiles continued lagging in the early months of 1972. However, raw apparel wool prices, though relatively low, are increasing and coupled with keen competition from manmade fibers, will tend to moderate gains in this year's wool use.

Carpet wool use during January-February was up a third from a year earlier. Demand for carpets is expected to continue strong. Despite sharply rising raw carpet wool prices, mill use of raw carpet wool for the year likely will be up from the 75 million pounds, scoured basis, used in 1971.

U.S. exports and imports of raw apparel wool each totaled nearly 4 million pounds, clean content, during January-February. But this balance will end shortly in the face of our deficit between mill use and production. Exports likely will average smaller in the months ahead, while imports of dutiable raw wool increase sharply.

Raw carpet wool imports, which are duty-free, totaled 14 million pounds the first 2 months of this year. This was a gain of 3 million over a year earlier, reflecting the rise in mill use of carpet wool.

Declining world production of wool during the season begun in 1971 along with improved demand prospects have enlivened Southern Hemisphere auctions the last few months. Also, stocks of raw wool in mill locations need to be replenished. Average prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wools during March were up 30 percent from the relatively stable level of last May-December. However, only a little further increase is likely during the months ahead. The wool commissions of Australia and South Africa gave strong support to the market through last December, and their stocks of wool increased sharply. Such withdrawals from the market also were associated with the recent rise in prices. However, higher prices by the end of January prompted the commissions to resell substantial quantities of these stock wools, moderating further price advances.

Mohair prices are recovering sharply this year, after dropping to an average of 30.1 cents a pound, grease basis, in 1971. Prices this spring have averaged around 60 cents a pound, reflecting a further decline in production and reduced stocks. Less production in South Africa and Turkey is aiding U.S. exports, and domestic use of mohair has picked up a little. Larger mohair support payments are being made this spring on last year's marketings. The 1971 support price, at 80.2 cents, was the same as in 1970.

THE U.S. WOOL SITUATION

Domestic Wool Prices Improving

Good recovery is expected in average prices of shorn wool this year from the unusually low 19.4 cents a pound that producers received in 1971. Strength has been reported in most markets in recent months. At the farm gate, average prices moved up from about 17 cents a pound last December to around 24 cents by mid-March (table 1). Many large clips in the West by late April sold in the range of 30 cents to 45 cents. A few light shrinking types topped 50 cents. Slightly less U.S. production of wool this year is aiding prices in domestic markets and a little improvement has developed in U.S. mill consumption. Improved demand for Southern Hemisphere wool boosted March prices of imported Australian wools at Boston a fourth above a year earlier. This has also meant increased prices in other Northern Hemisphere markets, where some U.S. wool has been shipped.

Table 1.—Average U.S. farm prices for shorn wool, grease basis

Month	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972[1]
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
January	36.5	37.4	35.6	25.3	20.4
February	34.8	38.2	35.7	24.6	21.1
March	38.0	40.4	36.5	23.3	24.0
April	41.6	42.8	37.5	22.9	
May	41.7	43.5	36.6	21.2	
June	41.9	42.8	37.5	21.3	
July	40.7	41.4	37.1	18.7	
August	39.4	39.9	34.2	17.9	
September	39.9	39.2	31.6	18.9	
October	37.8	39.6	32.5	17.0	
November	39.2	38.6	31.7	17.9	
December	38.0	38.6	28.2	16.8	
Weighted season Average	40.5	41.8	35.5	19.4	

[1] Preliminary.

Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Prices of domestic 60's and finer shorn wool the first quarter of 1972 averaged a little above the closing months of 1971. Average prices of medium wools were down slightly. This has meant that usual premiums for domestic fine wool relative to medium wool have reappeared in recent months, after having essentially vanished during 1971. (See figures 1 and 2, and table 14.)

The spread in prices of fine foreign wools over comparable domestic wools continued wide the first quarter of 1972, after increasing sharply last year. For medium wools, the spread in prices increased early this year, with strength in prices of the foreign wools. However, various reports on wool prices during April indicate that these price spreads were being reduced slightly, with prices of domestic wools moving up a little more than prices of foreign wools.

Summary figures for 1971 show that average farm prices of shorn wool trended downward from about 25 cents a pound, grease basis, in January to around 17-19 cents in July-December. For the year, prices averaged 19.4 cents a pound, compared with 35.5 cents in 1970. Reduced mill consumption of apparel wool in the United States was associated with the fall in average U.S.

prices. However, reduced prices of foreign wools also had some bearing on the decline in domestic markets. The reduced mill consumption and the price drop were especially sharp for domestic fine wools, which eventually became competitive in foreign markets. As far as producers' average incomes from wool are concerned the decline in average market prices last year is being made up by increased average incentive payments under the Wool Act. (See table 16.) These direct payments to producers are being made this spring on 1971 marketings. Last year's downtrend in market prices also stimulated producers to temporarily delay sale of their wool in hope of price recovery. Producers usually market around 70 percent of the year's clip by the end of June. But marketings the first half of last year were reduced to 44 percent of the annual total (table 17).

Wool Production Off 3 Percent

Shorn wool production in the United States last year declined 2 percent to 159 million pounds, grease basis. This reflected a few less sheep shorn and a minor decrease in average fleece weights. Pulled wool output declined 16 percent to about 13 million pounds, grease basis. The clean content of combined shorn and pulled wool production last year was about 85 million pounds, 3 percent less than in 1970. (See tables 18, 19 and 20.)

There were 123 million pounds of shorn wool produced in the 11 Western States, Texas, and South Dakota last year, about the same as in 1970. Production in the Native or fleece-wool States, at 36 million pounds, was off 5 percent. Accordingly, the share of total U.S. shorn wool production accounted for by the 13 territory wool States increased further. It has trended up from 72 percent in 1960 to 77 percent in 1971.

Colorado sheepmen boosted shorn wool output a tenth last year, while smaller increases were recorded in Arizona, Oklahoma, Kansas, Idaho, and South Dakota. Declines occurred in most other States.

Shorn wool production is likely to decline again in 1972, since there are fewer sheep on farms. The overall U.S. stock sheep inventory in January, at 15.8 million, was 7 percent less than a year earlier.

Wool Mill Fiber Use Tilts Up

Combined use of all fibers in wool mills has advanced slightly since last fall, based on seasonally adjusted weekly average rates of consumption. Demand for each of the fibers has picked up, with more raw wool, man-made fiber, and reprocessed and reused wool being consumed. Also, the total use of all fibers in wool mills was up 4 percent from a year earlier during January-February 1972, thanks to an increase in consumption of raw carpet wool. Use of other fibers including apparel wool was about the same as in January-February 1971. (See figures 3, and 4, and tables 2, 3, and 21.)

Table 2.—U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1962	280,247	148,853	429,100
1963	251,344	160,399	411,743
1964	233,932	122,737	356,669
1965	274,696	112,330	387,026
1966	266,587	103,587	370,174
1967	228,659	83,851	312,510
1968	238,290	91,407	329,697
1969	219,035	93,758	312,793
1970	163,652	76,609	240,261
1971[1]	116,310	75,151	191,461
Jan.-Feb.[1]			
1971	19,714	10,808	30,522
1972	19,908	14,789	34,697

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.—Distribution of apparel wool consumption

Year	60's and finer	50's up to 60's	48's and coarser	Total
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
		Woolen system		
1967	34.8	57.9	7.3	100.0
1968	35.8	56.2	8.0	100.0
1969	37.0	55.1	7.9	100.0
1970	35.7	54.4	9.9	100.0
1971[1]	36.5	53.7	9.8	100.0
Jan.-Feb.[1]				
1971	34.5	55.4	10.1	100.0
1972	39.9	52.4	7.7	100.0
		Worsted system		
1967	58.7	41.3		100.0
1968	58.0	42.0		100.0
1969	59.3	40.7		100.0
1970	46.7	53.3		100.0
1971[1]	49.8	50.2		100.0
Jan.-Feb.[1]				
1971	43.6	56.4		100.0
1972	54.5	45.5		100.0
		Total		
1967	49.4	50.6		100.0
1968	50.2	49.8		100.0
1969	51.2	48.8		100.0
1970	43.1	56.9		100.0
1971[1]	45.2	54.8		100.0
Jan.-Feb.[1]				
1971	40.2	59.8		100.0
1972	48.6	51.4		100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Weekly average mill use of raw apparel wool had slipped to around 110 million pounds (annual rate) by last summer and fall, then increased to about 125 million during January-February 1972. The unusually low prices paid for raw apparel wool put into process

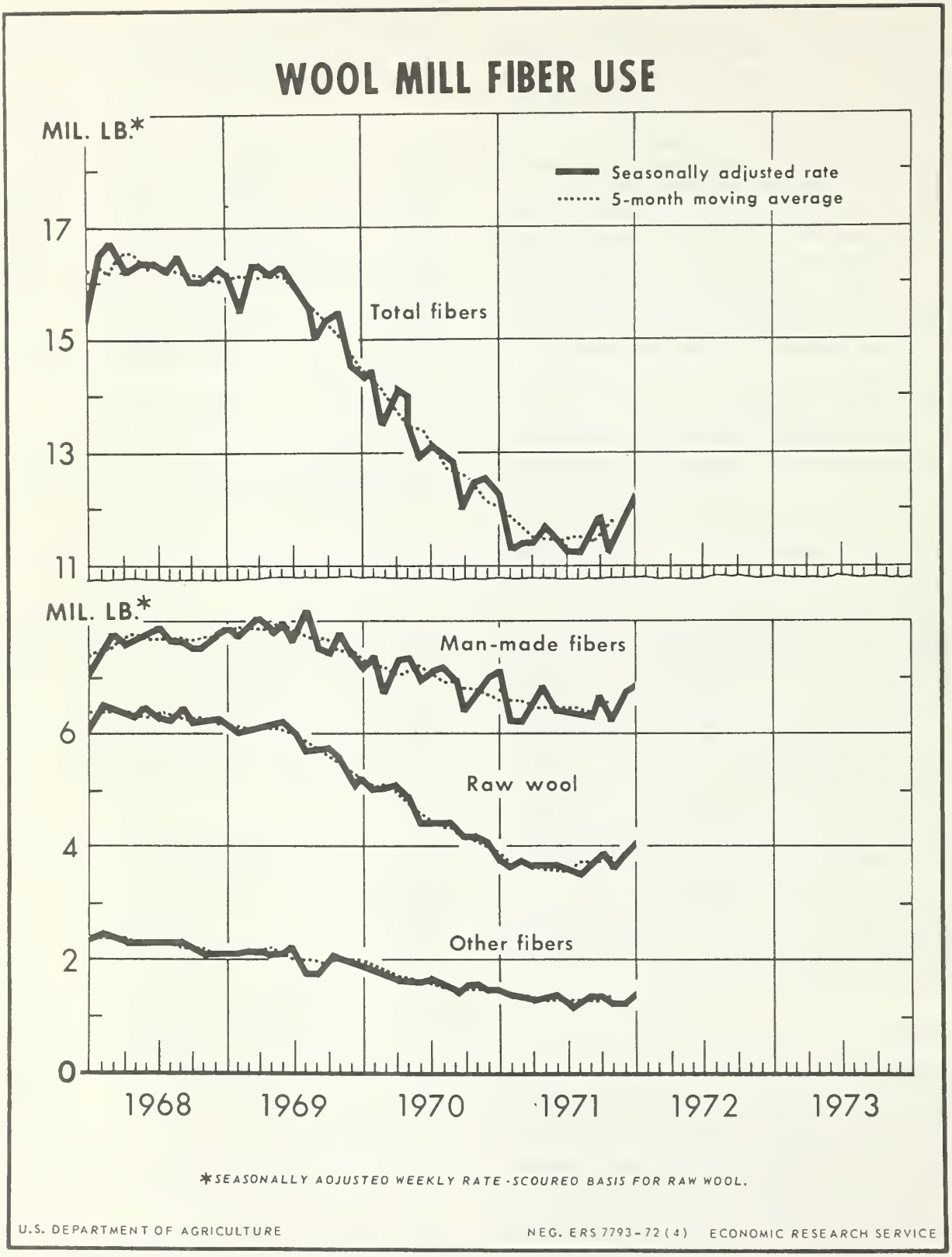
WOOL MILL FIBER USE
MIL. LB.*
Seasonally adjusted rate
5-month moving average
17
15
13
11
Total fibers
MIL. LB.*
Man-made fibers
6
Raw wool
4
Other fibers
2
0
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
*SEASONALLY ADJUSTED WEEKLY RATE - SCOURED BASIS FOR RAW WOOL.
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Figure 3

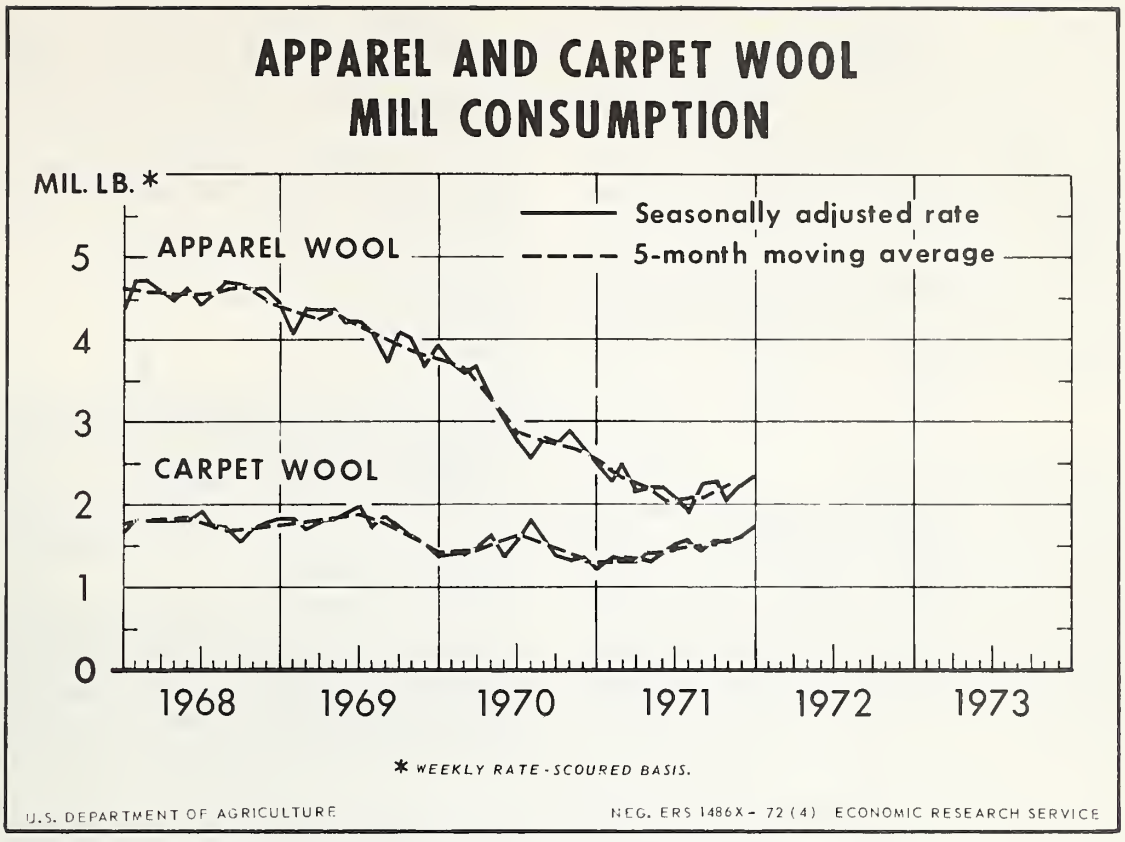

Figure 4

have aided mill activity. Also, overall demand for products of the domestic apparel wool mills apparently improved, as their inventories of textile products declined, despite somewhat larger output. The regular civilian trade probably accounted for some of the increase in demand. But deliveries of wool goods to the military, as well as exports of wool textiles, particularly wool tops, also have picked up. Imports of textiles have continued lagging.

Mill use of apparel wool during 1972 as a whole likely will total a little above the 116 million pounds, scoured basis, used in 1971, with some further rise in average weekly rates of use as the year progresses. This is largely based on improved demand for wool products. Also, the ratio of mill stocks of finished broadwoven wool fabrics to unfilled orders for fabric has declined since last fall (table 4). Prices of the raw fiber, though up from last year, nevertheless will average below most previous years. Keen competition from man-made fibers will limit any gains in mill use of apparel wool.

The expected overall recovery in 1972 mill use of raw apparel wool may be reflected mostly in increased woolen system use. This is indicated by the 10 percent rise in January-February wool use on this system. Worsted system use of wool the first 2 months of 1972 was 4 percent less than a year earlier.

Table 4.—Finished wool apparel fabrics: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders

Month	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
January	26	25	30	63	66
February	27	24	36	62	
March	27	25	39	61	
April	27	26	42	63	
May	26	29	51	65	
June	23	30	47	69	
July	21	29	47	77	
August	21	32	50	80	
September	21	29	53	77	
October	23	30	49	68	
November	25	30	50	64	
December	25	29	44	65	

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Mill use of raw carpet wool trended upward during the second half of 1971, and January-February 1972 consumption was up 37 percent from a year earlier. Demand for carpets in general is strengthening. And carpet wool use all of this year may exceed 1971's 75 million pounds, scoured basis. However, sharply increased prices of raw carpet wool in recent months will

eventually stimulate further inroads of man-made fibers, and discourage the use of wool in carpets.

Per capita consumption of both apparel and carpet wool many recover slightly this year. In 1971, it was 0.4 pound for carpet wool, including net imports of wool carpets, the same as in 1970. However, use of apparel wool declined from 1.3 pounds in 1970 to 0.9 pound in 1971. Domestic consumption of both cotton, and rayon and acetate increased slightly. Consumption of non-cellulosic fibers increased a fourth. Domestic per capita use of all fibers combined increased from 49.4 pounds in 1970 to a record 54.7 pounds in 1971. (See figures 5 and 6, and table 23.)

Wool Fabric Output Off in 1971

U.S. production of broadwoven wool fabric declined a third in 1971 to 114 million linear yards. Knit fabric constructions, much of which contain man-made fibers, cut deeply into the clothing market for woven fabric, limiting the use of wool. Apparel fabric output for men and boys' wear, as well as for women and children's wear, was off a third. There also was a third less blanket production. Output of woven felts declined 4 percent. (See table 26.)

Mill shipments of all types of rugs and carpeting continued the uptrend of recent years. A gain of 11 percent was reported for 1971 shipments. Though this has not been generally translated into larger use of wool, less overall demand for carpeting would have meant more intense interfiber competition. Prospects continue bright for this area of the fiber market, however, with rising consumer incomes and aesthetic appeal of carpeting boosting demand. (See table 5.)

U.S. Foreign Trade In Wool Textiles

U.S. imports of apparel class semiprocessed and manufactured wool textiles during January-February 1972 totaled 11 million pounds, raw wool content, compared with 12 million a year earlier. As in mill use, these imports were down from previous years. Imports of these products in 1971 totaled 81 million pounds, 26 percent less than in 1970.

Exports of apparel wool textiles increased from 6.6 million pounds in 1970 to 10.8 million in 1971. In the first 2 months of 1972 they totaled 4.7 million pounds, substantially more than a year earlier. These gains have reflected increased exports of wool tops, which totaled 4.8 million pounds in all of 1971 and 3.9 million in

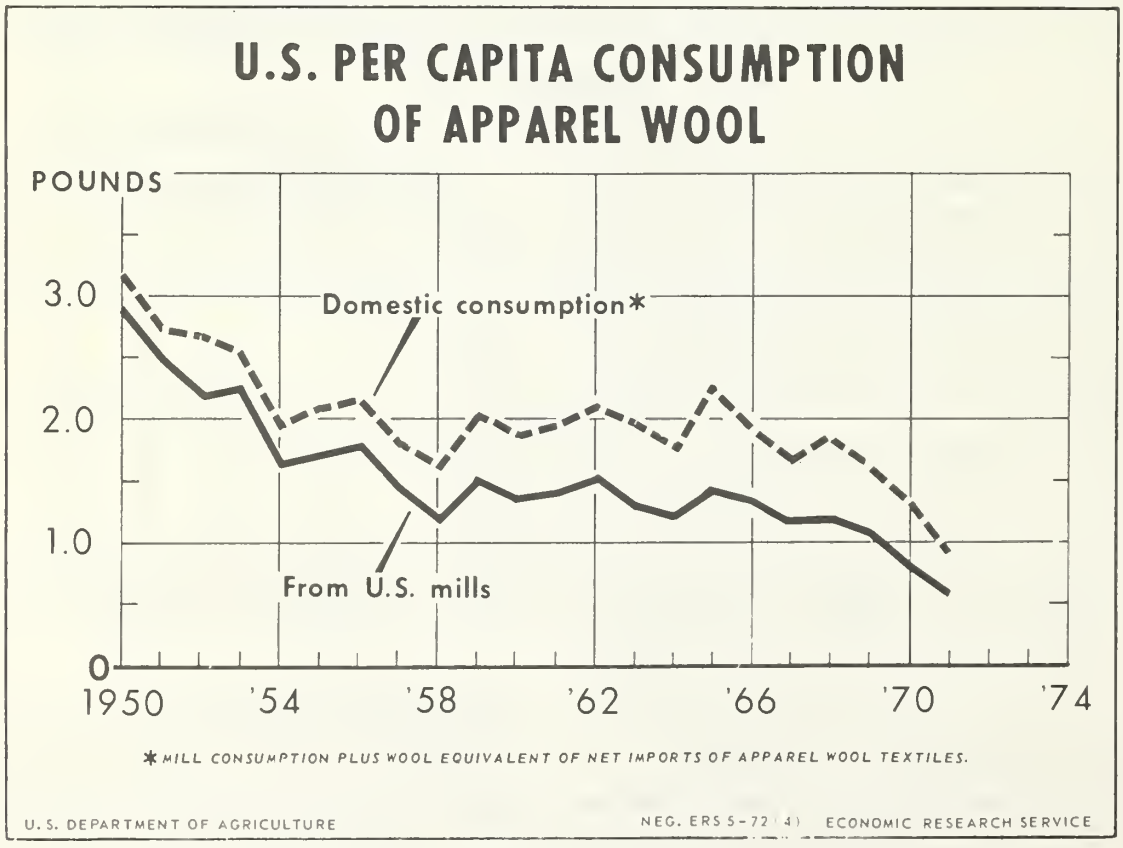

Figure 5

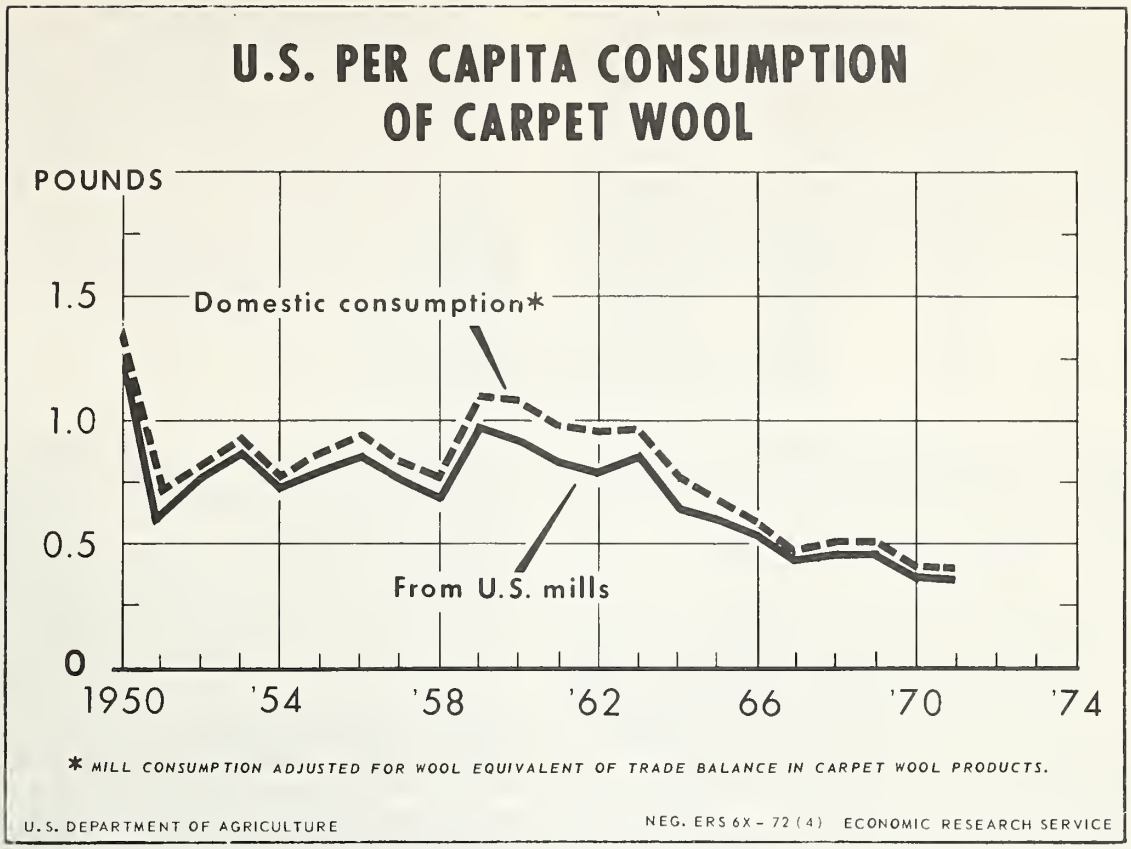

Figure 6

Table 5.—U.S. mill shipments of rugs and carpets

Year and quarter	Total	Change from a year earlier
	Mil. sq. yards	*Percent*
1968	586.2	+18.1
1969	642.6	+9.6
1970	680.5	+5.9
1971	752.5	+10.6
1970		
1st	160.9	+4.5
2nd	170.0	+7.5
3rd	170.8	+5.9
4th	178.8	+5.7
1971		
1st	172.5	+7.2
2nd	190.6	+12.1
3rd	191.9	+12.4
4th	197.5	+10.5

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

January-February 1972. Larger exports, as well as reduced imports, have been associated with lagging domestic consumer demand for apparel wool products. Also, with prices of domestic raw wool unusually low relative to foreign wool, the refund (drawback) of duties paid on imported raw wool has helped U.S. wool mills sell their products in other countries. The refund of duties paid on imported raw wool is allowable when these wools, or substituted domestic wools of the same grade, are advanced at least one additional step in processing and then exported. Provisions for such duty refunds are contained in the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended, and apply generally to U.S. foreign trade. (See tables 27 and 28.)

U.S. Foreign Trade in Raw Wool

Lagging demand at home also has prompted increased exports of domestic raw wool and a reduction in imports of raw apparel (dutiable) wools. Exports totaled 6.3 million pounds, clean content, in 1971 and 3.9 million in January-February of 1972. They had been nominal until 1971. Imports meanwhile declined from 80 million pounds in 1970 to 43 million last year. January-February imports were 3.7 million pounds this year compared with 10.5 million a year earlier. (See tables 6 and 7.)

Trends in exports and imports of raw apparel wool the first 2 months of this year can hardly continue, however, as domestic mill use of wool continues to

Table 6.—U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1962	125,780	143,460	269,240
1963	109,196	167,962	277,158
1964	98,415	113,932	212,347
1965	162,637	108,943	271,580
1966	162,537	114,625	277,162
1967	109,071	78,205	187,276
1968	129,717	119,599	249,316
1969	93,523	95,664	189,187
1970	79,810	73,325	153,134
1971[1]	42,682	83,893	126,575
Jan.—Feb.			
1971[1]	10,492	10,874	21,367
1972[1]	3,659	13,961	17,620

[1] Preliminary.

Complied from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.—Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports

Grade	1970	1971[1]	Jan.—Feb.[1]	
			1971	1972
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
DUTIABLE				
56's and finer	61.9	71.9	62.3	86.4
46's to 56's	22.8	16.6	24.2	5.6
40's to 46's	5.3	3.5	5.1	2.8
Not finer than 40's	10.0	8.0	8.4	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DUTY-FREE				
44's to 46's	3.0	2.0	2.7	2.4
40's to 44's	24.6	27.0	26.8	20.5
Not finer than 40's	60.2	63.6	56.5	70.6
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	12.2	7.4	14.0	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

exceed production. With less production, increased exports simply expand the deficit in supplies at a time when larger mill use is expected. Exports likely will decline in the months ahead and imports will increase. For the year as a whole, exports still may be up some from last year's 6.3 million pounds, and imports likely will top the 43 million of 1971.

Duty-free raw wool imports during January-February, at 14 million pounds, clean content, were a fourth ahead of a year earlier, to meet the increase in mill use of carpet wool. For all of 1972, however, imports of these wools may only about match the 84 million pounds imported in 1971. Stocks apparently are up, as last year's imports exceeded mill use. Moreover, prospects for more than just a moderate pickup in use are dim, with the rise in prices of the raw fiber.

THE MOHAIR SITUATION

Farm prices of mohair doubled in recent months, to around 60 cents a pound, grease basis, and for the year likely will average well above the 30.1 cents that producers received in 1971. The stronger prices this year largely reflect a decline in domestic supply prospects. Also, less production in Turkey and South Africa has helped keep foreign demand for U.S. mohair relatively strong. And domestic consumption has picked up a little.

Average market prices of mohair in the United States declined 9 cents a pound in 1971. However, the average direct government payment to producers on 1971 marketings, under provisions of the Wool Act, is up by a similar amount, aiding income from the production of mohair. Lagging domestic demand for mohair caused market prices to drop last year. Also farm marketings of mohair, at 20 million pounds in 1971, grossly exceeded production, reflecting disposal of stocks at the producer level. (See table 16.)

Production of mohair in Texas last year totaled 14.9 million pounds, grease basis, 17 percent less than in 1970, marking the sixth consecutive decline in production. The number of goats clipped, at 2.2 million head, was off 20 percent, while the average weight of mohair produced per goat clipped increased from 6.6 pounds in 1970 to 6.8 pounds in 1971. Indications are for some further decline in total mohair production this year, as the number of goats on Texas farms and ranches January 1 declined a fourth from a year earlier. Government payments made over the last few years have supplemented producers' income from sales of mohair. Still, a long-term decline in average market prices, from 85 cents a pound in 1955-64 to about 49 cents since 1965, has discouraged producers.

Production of mohair also has trended downward in Turkey and South Africa. Combined output of mohair, including U.S. production, totaled about 40 million pounds in 1971, compared with 46 million in 1970 and the record 66 million in 1965. Reduced demand and low prices have been associated with declining production in Turkey and South Africa, as well as in the United States. And such economic pressure probably will mean further declines in this year's production.

However, less mohair production in other countries will continue stimulating foreign demand for U.S. mohair. This factor, coupled with reduced prices, helped U.S. exports of mohair increase from 12.9 million pounds, grease basis, in 1970 to 14.9 million in 1971. Also, the first 2 months of 1972 saw relatively large U.S. exports, 7.5 million pounds, compared with 1.7 million a year earlier. But despite strong demand from other countries, the recent increase in prices and declining domestic supplies may limit exports in the months ahead.

Domestic consumption of mohair was down last year, with a sharp decline in production of mohair tops. Use on the woolen system increased as the year progressed. These trends have continued into this year. Woolen system use of mohair has advanced; output of tops of mohair continues to lag. Overall, however, consumption this year may be up because of fashion developments in clothing that employ mohair.

THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION

Wool Prices Up Sharply

Wool prices in world markets moved up slightly in January-April 1971 to a relatively stable level during May-December. A small decline in world production tended to be reflected in stronger prices, while mixed price effects resulted from world demand for wool and activity of the wool commissions. Although world consumption lagged throughout 1971, reduced mill stocks of wool prompted a short-term increase in buying early last year. Mill representatives curtailed their purchases last September-December, however, as developing uncertainty over exchange rates made trading difficult. Wool commissions in Australia and South Afrca removed substantial quantities of wool from the market in late 1970 and early 1971, which led to a small rise in prices. But their subsequent disposal of wool, after prices improved, also limited the upswing in prices. Late last year these commissions moved in to support the market again.

By January 1972, with world monetary conditions more settled and mill stocks relatively low, demand at the auction level again picked up. Prices rose sharply during January and February. Commissions in Australia and South Africa once again disposed of stocks, however, and prices in March moved only slightly higher. Nevertheless, wool prices in March 1972 averaged 36 percent above March 1971 and 30 percent ahead of the relatively stable May-December period (See figures 1 and 2, and table 8.)

The expected recovery in world demand and mill use of wool this year and slight decline in production imply further strength in prices during the months ahead. However, commission decisions regarding disposal of stocks of wool in Australia and South Africa will have a major bearing on prices, as these stocks likely will continue relatively large the remainder of this year. Recent substantial sales of stock wool moderated a price advance that was well underway, and further sales of stock wool would limit any additional gains in prices.

Table 8.—Prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wool, Bradford grade, C.I.F., United Kingdom, clean dry-combed basis

Year and month	70's	64's	60's	58's	56's	50's	48's	46's	Average 8 grades
	U.S. cents per pound								
1971									
January	86.4	77.4	71.6	69.4	61.4	51.5	46.9	44.7	63.7
February	86.8	77.8	72.0	69.7	61.7	51.7	47.3	45.0	64.0
March	86.7	77.9	72.4	70.2	63.6	54.9	50.5	48.3	65.6
April	86.6	77.9	72.4	70.2	64.7	55.9	50.4	49.4	65.9
May	88.9	81.2	75.7	72.4	68.0	57.1	52.7	51.6	68.5
June	90.0	82.3	76.8	73.5	68.0	57.1	53.8	52.7	69.3
July	90.0	82.3	76.8	73.5	68.0	57.1	53.8	52.7	69.3
August	90.6	82.8	77.3	74.0	65.2	56.3	54.1	53.0	69.2
September	89.6	81.8	77.3	73.9	63.9	53.8	52.7	51.5	68.1
October	90.4	82.5	78.0	74.6	59.9	53.1	52.0	50.8	67.7
November	90.5	82.6	78.0	74.6	62.2	56.6	54.3	53.2	69.0
December	91.7	84.8	80.2	76.8	64.2	57.3	56.2	55.0	70.8
1972									
January	99.1	92.1	86.3	81.6	75.8	66.5	64.1	63.0	78.6
February	108.7	101.6	95.7	88.6	82.7	73.2	68.5	67.3	85.8
March	110.4	103.3	97.4	91.4	90.3	77.2	73.6	72.4	89.5
Latest data as percent of a year earlier	127.3	132.6	134.5	130.2	142.0	140.6	145.7	149.9	136.4

Compiled from reports of New Zealand Wool Commission.

Wool Supply Buildup Stemmed

Lagging world demand for and consumption of wool during much of 1970 and throughout 1971 led to growing stockpiles. However, the combined impact of reduced production during the season begun in 1971 and increased consumption in recent months apparently has arrested the upward trend in overall world stocks and supplies. Recent months have seen mill representatives clear the Southern Hemisphere markets of essentially all offerings, despite rising prices. Also, the various wool commissions have sold substantial quantities of wool since January.

World production of wool during the season begun in 1971 is slipping again (table 9). Argentina and Uruguay expect sharply reduced production. Small declines are estimated for Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Soviet Bloc production of wool increased slightly, with a further recovery in USSR sheep numbers. Other countries estimated little overall change in production during 1971.

Table 9.—World consumption and production of raw wool, clean content

Year	Consumption[1]	Production[2]
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1962	3,318	3,257
1963	3,324	3,320
1964	3,203	3,263
1965	3,281	3,291
1966	3,405	3,423
1967	3,249	3,469
1968	3,451	3,573
1969	3,537	3,554
1970	3,468	3,474
1971	[3] 3,400	3,450

[1] Calendar year. [2] Marketing year. [3] Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Stocks of wool in principal Southern Hemisphere exporting countries totaled 286 million pounds, clean basis, at the beginning of the 1971/72 season (table 10). This was up sharply from a year earlier. Also, some further increase occurred through last December, with commission purchases in Australia and South Africa. However, sales of stock wool by these commissions were made beginning in January. Still, Australian stocks continue substantially larger than at the beginning of the season. South Africa's stocks are down a little. New Zealand Wool Commission stocks have been reduced a third. Further progress toward reducing stocks likely will develop during the balance of the season, with expected firm demand. And end-of-season stocks in these countries may total moderately less than a year earlier.

Northern Hemishpere stocks of raw wool declined during 1970 and 1971, as the decrease in mill consumption reduced commercial requirements. However, prospects for a pickup in mill consumption translate to a need for larger pipeline stocks in the months ahead, a plus factor in moving raw wool from producing areas.

1971 World Wool Mill Activity Down

World mill consumption of raw wool last year slipped further from the record of 1969 (table 9). Also, consumption was somewhat less than production, resulting in the increase in overall world stocks. Plentiful supplies and slightly lower average prices of the raw fiber were plus factors in consumption last year. But weakened demand for wool products—from lagging general economic growth in a number of countries, as well as from further inroads of man-made fibers-dominated the trend in wool manufacturing.

Table 10.—Stocks of wool in major surplus-producing countries, clean basis[1]

At beginning of season[2]	Australia	Australian Wool Commission	New Zealand	New Zealand Wool Commission	South Africa	South African Wool Commission	Argentina	Uruguay	Total
	Mil. lb.	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*
1962/63	33	---	15	---	1	---	22	14	85
1963/64	30	---	14	---	1	---	14	13	72
1964/65	38	---	17	---	2	---	42	40	139
1965/66	49	---	26	---	3	1	47	24	150
1966/67	36	---	22	---	2	---	27	14	101
1967/68	42	---	18	161	1	3	64	20	309
1968/69	34	---	23	172	1	4	58	16	308
1969/70	47	---	23	118	1	1	44	10	244
1970/71	29	---	28	87	2	7	48	16	217
1971/72	[3] 42	60	27	66	2	37	42	10	286

[1] Includes unsold stocks held by growers and merchants in producing countries, Government strategic reserves, and Wool Commission stocks. Excludes stocks held by wool users.
[2] July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay.
[3] Includes 17 million pounds of Price Averaging Plan wools.
Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Japan, the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium, and Australia reported decreases in consumption. It improved marginally in the Netherlands and about 7 percent in France and West Germany. But total mill use of raw wool in the above countries, which account for about half of total world wool use, decreased 6 percent from 1970 (table 11).

Output of wool textiles in these countries also averaged less than in 1970, with production of wool tops and fabric off nearly a tenth. Both worsted and woolen yarn production totaled about the same as in 1970. Declines were fairly widespread among reporting countries. However, France and West Germany, increased their output of tops and fabric, as well as consuming more wool. The most notable change reported in yarn production occurred in Belgium, where output increased a tenth (table 29).

Improved wool mill activity was indicated in Soviet Bloc nations, where both domestic production and imports of raw wool from the Southern Hemisphere increased. Also, the USSR, Hungary, and Poland have reported increased production of wool textiles.

In major manufacturing countries the wool consumption cycle, which shows a series of short-term peaks and valleys, apparently set another low in 1971 (figure 7). Quarterly rates of wool consumption, after adjustment for seasonal influences, hit a peak in 1969, trended sharply downward during 1970, and then leveled off in 1971. Changes in raw wool prices and in the strength of consumer demand are associated with such cycles. However, the extreme points in mill consumption also usually reflect imbalances between trade supplies and final consumer demand for wool products. Thus, 1971 saw wool textile output lag final demand, and stocks of textiles decline.

Prospects are relatively favorable for a pickup in world wool use. The cyclically low level of wool use and decline in textile stocks during 1971 will help prompt an upswing in mill use this year. Also, general economic conditions in a number of major wool consuming countries are stronger. But increased wool prices and continued strong competition from man-made fibers will moderate gains in wool use.

Southern Hemisphere Wool Exports Lag Production

Exports of raw wool from major surplus-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere through much of the first half of the 1971/72 season totaled about the same as a year earlier. But like the previous year, such exports trailed levels of surplus production, and overall stocks in these countries increased. This was due to another lag in shipments from Australia and South Africa, where the wool commissions stockpiled additional quantities of wool. New Zealand's exports continued large relative to production, and the commission reduced its stocks. Exports of wool from Argentina and Uruguay averaged slightly less than a year earlier, with declines in production. (See table 12.)

Combined exports of wool from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Argentina, after adjustment for seasonal influences, trended downward during much of 1970, as demand from the manufacturing centers declined. Also, the Australian and South African wool commissions late in 1970 demonstrated a willingness and financial ability to carry the burden of wool stocks, which was associated with limited quantities entering normal trade channels. However, wool mills in the Northern Hemisphere subsequently required more wool

Table 11.—Mill consumption of wool, selected countries, clean content

Country	Year			1970	1971				Change	
	1969	1970	1971	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Oct.-Dec. 1971 to Oct.-Dec. 1970	1971 to 1970
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*
United States[1]	312.8	240.3	191.5	51.3	50.2	48.9	44.9	47.4	-7.6	-20.3
United Kingdom	384.6	337.3	311.3	80.9	82.5	82.3	67.0	79.4	-1.8	-7.7
France	285.5	293.4	314.2	78.9	83.3	83.0	66.8	80.9	+2.5	+7.1
Japan	424.5	433.2	398.6	107.1	95.9	102.1	102.1	98.5	-8.0	-8.0
Italy	236.7	204.8	185.8	44.8	44.4	44.8	41.7	43.7	-2.5	-9.3
West Germany	157.7	150.4	160.1	38.4	43.1	41.2	35.5	40.3	+5.0	+6.5
Belgium	93.1	88.8	71.0	20.9	22.0	18.7	14.1	19.2	-8.1	-20.1
Australia	76.5	80.9	77.4	20.5	17.9	19.6	19.8	20.1	-2.0	-4.3
Netherlands	19.3	17.9	18.3	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.6	-6.1	+2.2
Total	1,990.7	1,847.0	1,728.2	447.7	443.9	445.5	396.1	434.1	-3.0	-6.4

[1] Consumption on woolen and worsted system only.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the Bureau of the Census.

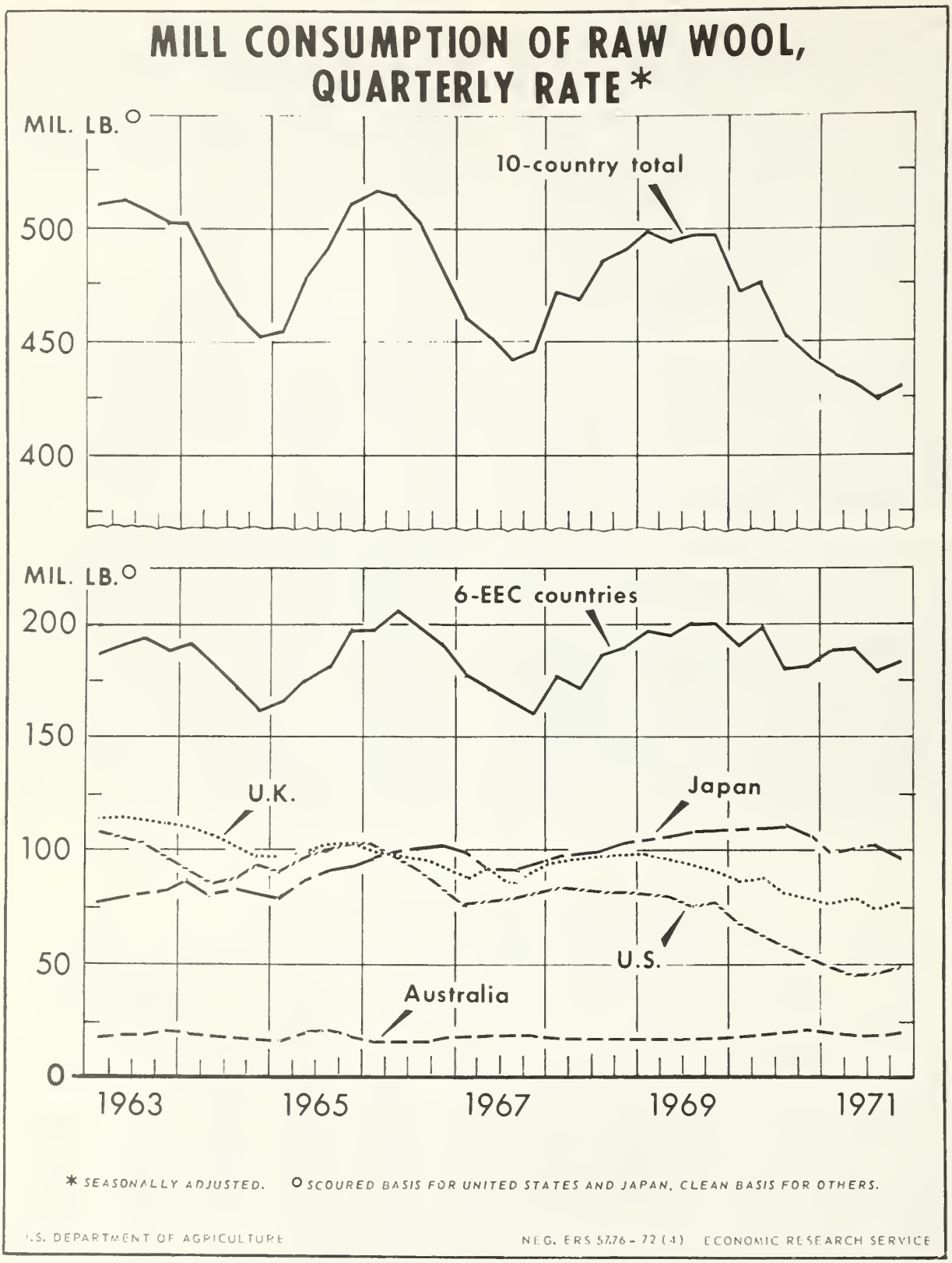
MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL, QUARTERLY RATE*
MIL. LB.○
10-country total
500
450
400
MIL. LB.○
6-EEC countries
200
150
U.K.
Japan
100
50
U.S.
Australia
0
1963
1965
1967
1969
1971
* SEASONALLY ADJUSTED. ○ SCOURED BASIS FOR UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, CLEAN BASIS FOR OTHERS.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5776 - 72 (4) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 7

Table 12.—Exports of wool from major surplus-producing countries, actual weight[1]

Exporting country	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Australia:			
July-June	754	684	[2]
July-November	288	259	253
New Zealand			
July-June	303	294	[2]
July-December	123	108	115
South Africa:			
July-June	112	77	[2]
July-January	62	41	44
Argentina:			
October-September	96	88	[2]
October-February	47	42	37
Uruguay:			
October-September	40	47	[2]
October-November	2	5	5

[1] Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. [2] Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

in nearby locations, and Southern Hemisphere exports picked up a little in April-August 1971. At the same time, the commissions sold some of their wool. Mill use of wool, however, continued at a reduced pace and then a major problem of international transactions—uncertain exchange rates—came on the scene. Southern Hemisphere auctions were temporarily suspended, exports declined, prices slipped a little, and the commissions in general took title to more wool. (See figure 8.)

However, the positive aspect of these past developments, as regards exports, is that wool mills by the first of January 1972 again needed to replenish supplies. This factor alone would boost exports the first half of calendar 1972. Moreover, the prospects for increased mill consumption this year and more settled worldwide monetary conditions further brighten the outlook for 1972 Southern Hemisphere wool exports. Though complete data on January-April 1972 exports are not available, there is some evidence that wool exports from the Southern Hemishphere may already have begun advancing. Prices have rebounded sharply since January and the commissions in Australia and South Africa have sold substantial quantities of wool.

World Man-Made Fiber Output Up

The long-time upward trend in world production of man-made fibers continued in 1971. And a further increase likely will occur this year. Increasing total demand for fiber from advancing incomes has absorbed the enlarged output. But at the same time, expanded output and downward movement in average prices of man-made fibers over the years have helped these fibers more effectively compete with the natural fibers. Total world production of man-made fiber last year was up a tenth, matching the average rate of gain during the last 10 years. There was an 18 percent increase in world output of non-cellulosic fiber, while production of rayon and acetate totaled about the same as in 1970. (See table 13.)

U.S. production of rayon and acetate was a little larger in 1971. But a fifth more of the non-cellulosic fibers accounted for most of the 13 percent increase in overall U.S. man-made fiber output. Domestic textile glass fiber production was the same as in 1970. (See table 30.)

Table 13.—World man-made fiber production

Year	Rayon and Acetate		Non-cellulosic		Total	
	Quantity	Change from a year-earlier	Quantity	Change from a year-earlier	Quantity	Change from a year-earlier
	Mil lb.	*Percent*	*Mil. lb.*	*Percent*	*Mil. lb.*	*Percent*
1962	6,315	+6.5	2,382	+30.1	8,697	+12.1
1963	6,744	+6.8	2,942	+23.5	9,686	+11.4
1964	7,245	+7.4	3,727	+26.7	10,972	+13.3
1965	7,359	+1.6	4,524	+21.4	11,883	+8.3
1966	7,370	+.1	5,483	+21.2	12,853	+8.2
1967	7,308	-.8	6,346	+15.7	13,654	+6.2
1968	7,786	+6.5	8,347	+31.5	16,133	+18.2
1969	7,848	+.8	9,715	+16.4	17,563	+8.9
1970	7,562	-3.6	10,878	+12.0	18,440	+5.0
1971	7,538	-.3	12,781	+17.5	20,319	+10.2

Textile Organon.

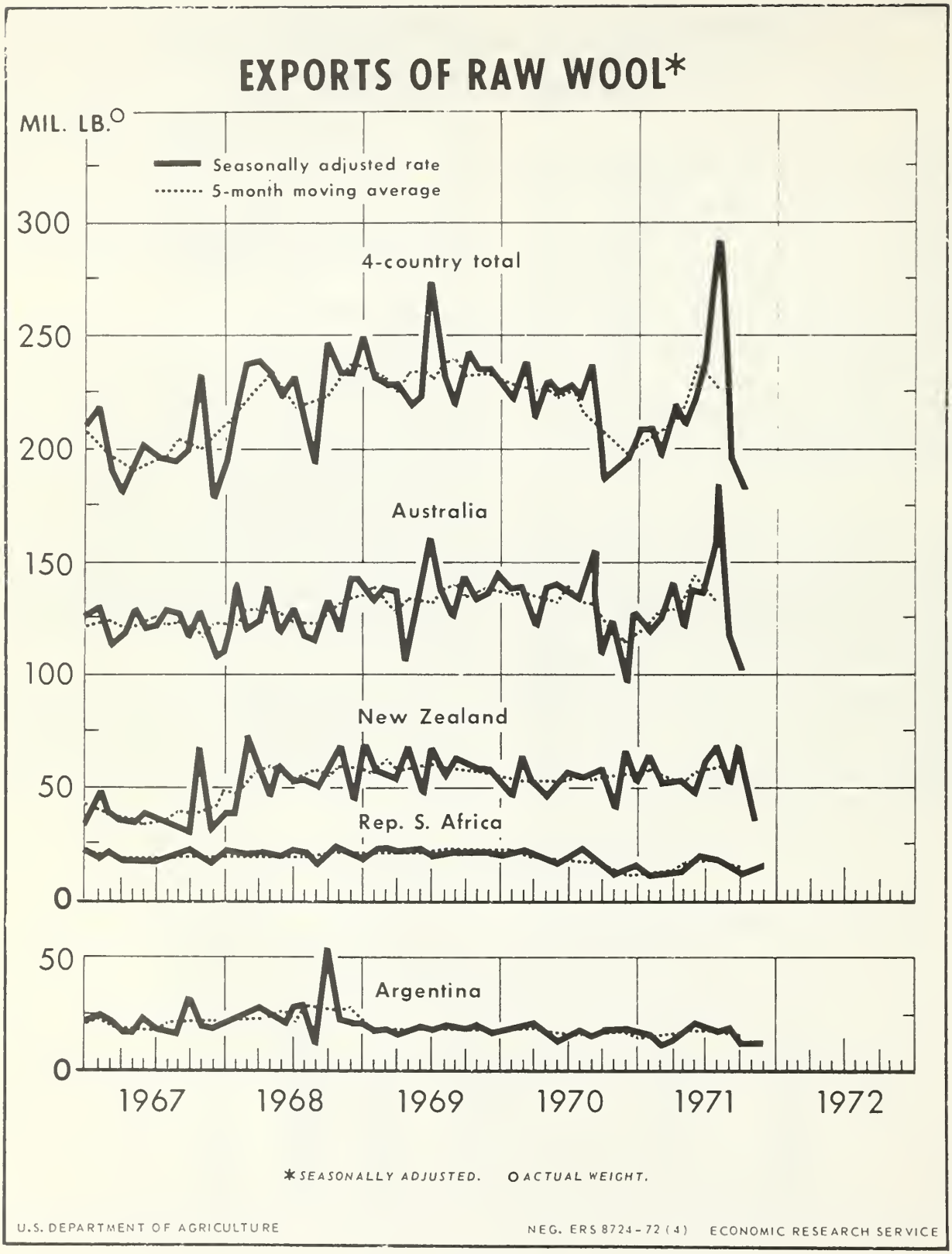
EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL*
MIL. LB.○
Seasonally adjusted rate
5-month moving average
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
4-country total
Australia
New Zealand
Rep. S. Africa
50
0
Argentina
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
*SEASONALLY ADJUSTED. ○ACTUAL WEIGHT.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 8724-72 (4) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 8

Table 14.--Selected measures of economic activity and wool prices

Item	1971					1972		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	Billion dollars							
Personal income payments, annual rate 1/	829.9	832.4	838.3	843.0	848.6	892.8	901.8	905.1
	Million dollars							
Retail apparel sales, monthly rate 1/	1,689	1,707	1,709	1,712	1,750	1,729	---	---
	1967=100							
BLS wholesale price index								
All commodities	111.8	112.8	113.0	113.3	113.8	116.3	117.3	117.4
Textile products and apparel	106.9	106.7	106.9	107.5	107.8	111.3	112.0	112.1
Wool products	96.2	95.4	94.5	94.4	93.5	92.0,	92.2	92.0
Wool broadwoven fabrics	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.9
	Cents per pound							
Wool prices:								
Grease basis:								
Average price received by farmers	25.3	24.6	23.3	22.9	21.2	20.4	21.1	24.0
Wool Act Incentive price	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0
Parity price (effective following month)	98.6	99.5	99.5	101.0	101.0	103.0	104.0	104.0
Clean basis, Boston:								
Domestic								
Graded territory shorn wool								
Fine good French combing and staple	82.5	82.5	75.7	70.8	63.0	62.5	64.0	70.8
½ blood good French combing and staple	82.5	82.5	70.9	66.8	55.5	54.5	56.2	61.8
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	81.5	77.5	68.2	65.4	62.5	52.5	55.0	57.7
¼ blood good French combing and staple	81.5	77.5	68.7	65.4	62.5	52.5	55.0	57.7
Low ¼ blood	76.5	76.5	72.5	68.0	63.5	52.5	54.0	54.3
Graded fleece shorn wool								
½ blood good French combing and staple	81.5	81.5	71.1	66.8	55.5	54.0	55.5	59.6
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	81.0	77.5	68.5	65.8	64.0	52.5	55.0	57.7
¼ blood good French combing and staple	81.0	77.5	68.5	65.8	64.0	52.5	55.0	57.7
Low ¼ blood	76.4	76.0	68.5	65.8	62.5	52.5	54.0	54.3
Original bag Texas shorn wool								
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	82.5	82.5	79.5	71.3	60.2	62.5	62.5	72.4
Fine 8 months (1 in. and over)	70.5	70.5	70.5	55.1	45.8	47.5	47.5	53.0
Fine fall (¾ in. and over)	65.5	65.5	65.5	52.0	42.5	49.0	49.0	50.4
Scoured pulled wool								
64's, 70's, 1-½ in. and longer	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	72.5	77.5	---
60's, 64's, 1-½ in. and longer	91.6	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	65.0	72.5	---
60's, 1-½ in. and longer	87.8	85.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	63.0	73.4	76.9
58's, 60's, 2 in. and longer	83.0	79.8	77.5	77.5	77.5	62.5	71.2	74.5
56's, 58's, 2 in. and longer	79.5	76.2	72.5	72.5	72.5	60.5	66.2	69.5
56's, 2 in. and longer	80.5	78.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	60.5	64.8	67.5
50's, 56's, 2 in. and longer	76.3	74.8	72.5	72.5	72.5	61.0	64.8	67.5
44's, 50's, 4 in. and longer	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	61.0	57.5	---
Foreign, excluding duty:								
Australian, 64's, warp and ½ warp	80.4	79.0	79.0	79.0	80.0	89.0	103.0	100.1
Australian, 64's, combing	79.4	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	84.9	100.7	98.5
Montevideo, 0's (58's, 60's)	63.5	62.0	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	---	---

1/ Seasonally adjusted.

Table 15.--Raw wool: U.S. mill consumption and imports

Item	Unit	1971						1972		Latest data as percent of a year earlier
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Mill consumption, scoured basis 1/										
Average weekly rate during month 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	1,000									
60's and finer	pounds	981	1,001	1,134	971	936	1,009	1,165	1,256	125
Coarser than 60's	do.	1,562	1,384	1,468	1,366	989	975	1,214	1,341	97
Total apparel wool	do.	2,543	2,385	2,602	2,337	1,925	1,984	2,379	2,597	109
Carpet wool 4/	do.	1,307	1,394	1,341	1,333	1,603	1,520	1,902	1,796	129
Total apparel and carpet	do.	3,850	3,779	3,943	3,670	3,528	3,504	4,281	4,393	116
Monthly aggregates 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	Million									
60's and finer	pounds	3.9	4.0	5.7	3.9	3.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	125
Coarser than 60's	do.	6.3	5.5	7.3	5.5	4.0	4.9	4.9	5.4	98
Total apparel wool	do.	10.2	9.5	13.0	9.4	7.7	9.9	9.5	10.4	109
Carpet wool 4/	do.	5.2	5.6	6.7	5.3	6.4	7.6	7.6	7.2	129
Total apparel and carpet	do.	15.4	15.1	19.7	14.7	14.1	17.5	17.1	17.6	117
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel wool 3/	Million									
By grade	pounds									
60's and finer	do.	3.9	7.9	13.6	17.5	47.5	52.5	4.7	9.7	123
Coarser than 60's	do.	6.3	11.8	19.1	24.6	58.9	63.8	4.9	10.2	86
By system										
Woolen	do.	3.6	7.3	12.0	15.3	36.8	40.5	4.1	8.0	110
Worsted	do.	6.6	12.4	20.7	26.8	69.6	75.8	5.4	11.9	96
Total apparel wool	do.	10.2	19.7	32.7	42.1	106.4	116.3	9.5	19.9	101
Carpet wool 4/	do.	5.2	10.8	17.5	22.8	67.5	75.2	7.6	14.8	137
Total apparel and carpet	do.	15.4	30.5	50.2	64.9	173.9	191.5	17.1	34.7	114
Imports for consumption, clean content										
Monthly aggregates										
Dutiable wool	1,000									
Finer than 56's	pounds	3,926	2,612	3,424	2,756	51	563	1,925	1,235	47
46's to 56's	do.	1,350	1,189	834	941	31	119	81	123	10
44's to 46's	do.	56	31	25	6	---	---	---	---	---
40's to 44's	do.	267	178	78	134	61	---	43	59	33
Not finer than 40's	do.	428	425	593	268	37	152	100	93	22
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	29	---	48	24	10	---	---	---	---
Total dutiable wool	do.	6,056	4,436	5,003	4,129	190	835	2,149	1,511	34
Duty-free wool										
44's to 46's	do.	186	111	141	129	24	167	108	229	206
40's to 44's	do.	1,495	1,424	1,819	1,569	145	2,709	1,092	1,772	124
Not finer than 40's	do.	3,487	2,655	3,789	4,609	451	6,775	3,683	6,169	232
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	757	760	425	633	142	215	99	809	106
Total duty-free	do.	5,924	4,950	6,175	6,940	762	9,865	4,982	8,979	181
Total free and dutiable	do.	11,981	9,386	11,178	11,069	952	10,700	7,131	10,490	112
Accumulated since January 1										
Dutiable wool	Million									
Finer than 56's	pounds	3.9	6.5	10.0	12.7	30.1	30.7	1.9	3.2	49
46's to 56's	do.	1.3	2.5	3.4	4.3	7.0	7.1	.1	.2	8
44's to 46's	do.	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	---	---	---
40's to 44's	do.	.3	.4	.5	.7	1.3	1.3	---	.1	25
Not finer than 40's	do.	.4	.9	1.4	1.7	3.0	3.2	.1	.2	22
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	---	---	.1	.1	.2	.2	---	---	---
Total dutiable wool	do.	6.1	10.5	15.5	19.6	41.8	42.7	2.1	3.7	35
Duty-free wool										
44's to 46's	do.	.2	.3	.4	.6	1.5	1.7	.1	.3	100
40's to 44's	do.	1.5	2.9	4.7	6.3	20.0	22.7	1.1	2.9	100
Not finer than 40's	do.	3.5	6.1	9.9	14.5	46.6	53.3	3.7	9.9	162
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	.8	1.5	1.9	2.6	6.0	6.2	.1	.9	60
Total duty-free wool	do.	5.9	10.9	17.0	24.0	74.0	83.9	5.0	14.0	128
Total free and dutiable	do.	12.0	21.4	32.5	43.6	115.9	126.6	7.1	17.6	82

1/ On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products. 2/ Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter. 3/ Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool. 4/ Duty-free foreign wool.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.--Marketings covered by and payments under the National Wool Act of 1954

Marketing year 1/	Marketings covered by payments			Incentive or support level		Average price received	
	Shorn wool 2/	Unshorn lambs 2/	Mohair	Shorn wool	Mohair	Shorn wool 3/	Mohair 4/
	Million pounds			Cents			
1955	260.2	981.8	---	62	70	42.8	82.2
1956	254.3	1,277.1	---	62	70	44.3	84.4
1957	156.1	1,194.2	---	62	70	53.7	83.7
1958	300.1	1,316.3	---	62	70	36.4	72.2
1959	256.3	1,366.9	---	62	70	43.3	96.5
1960	255.0	1,391.0	---	62	70	42.0	89.7
1961	259.7	1,438.2	---	62	73	42.9	85.6
1962	237.3	1,350.2	31.4	62	74	47.7	71.4
1963	169.6	1,033.5	---	62	76	48.5	88.1
1964	198.2	1,239.9	---	62	72	53.2	94.3
1965	195.0	1,206.6	29.7	62	72	47.1	65.5
1966	170.5	1,200.9	29.1	65	75.8	52.1	53.7
1967	188.9	1,150.1	32.1	66	76.4	39.8	40.9
1968	176.5	1,114.2	33.0	67	77.4	40.5	45.2
1969	159.5	1,035.3	15.9	69	77.4	41.8	65.1
1970	148.0	990.0	19.0	72	80.2	35.5	39.1
1971	165.0	957.0	20.0	72	80.2	19.4	30.1
1972				72	80.2		

Marketing year 1/	Payment rate			Amount of payments 7/				70 percent of specific and ad valorem duties for calendar year 8/
	Shorn wool 5/	Unshorn lambs 6/	Mohair 5/	Shorn wool	Unshorn lambs	Mohair	Total	
	Percent	Cents	Percent	Million dollars				
1955	44.9	77	---	50.0	7.6	---	57.6	49.0
1956	40.0	71	---	44.0	7.9	---	51.9	52.3
1957	15.5	33	---	12.6	3.5	---	16.1	47.1
1958	70.3	102	---	73.7	11.4	---	85.1	50.1
1959	43.2	75	---	45.4	8.5	---	53.9	67.2
1960	47.6	80	---	49.9	9.6	---	59.5	75.3
1961	44.5	76	---	47.8	9.1	---	56.9	69.2
1962	30.0	57	3.6	32.8	6.4	.8	40.0	90.2
1963	27.8	54	---	22.1	5.1	---	27.2	92.4
1964	16.5	35	---	16.7	3.6	---	20.3	79.3
1965	31.6	60	9.9	28.1	6.1	1.9	36.1	121.5
1966	24.8	52	41.2	21.2	5.1	6.5	32.8	110.8
1967	65.8	105	86.8	47.8	9.9	11.5	69.2	96.9
1968	65.4	106	71.2	44.8	9.6	10.6	65.0	117.6
1969	65.1	109	18.9	41.5	9.2	2.0	52.7	107.0
1970	102.8	146	105.1	52.0	12.0	8.0	72.0	93.4
1971	271.1	210	166.4	82.6	16.8	9.8	109.2	
1972								

1/ Year beginning April 1 for 1955-1962, 9-month period beginning April 1 for 1963, and calendar year for 1964 to date.

2/ Unadjusted for weight of unshorn lambs purchased.

3/ Average price per pound received by growers for wool sold during the marketing year.

4/ U.S. average price per pound computed by weighting State average prices by production. Averages for 1955 and 1956 are calendar years; averages for 1957 and later years are for the marketing year.

5/ Percentage needed to bring the average return per pound up to the incentive or support level.

6/ Per hundred weight of unshorn lambs sold.

7/ Payments made after the close of the marketing year. Preliminary estimate for 1971 marketing year.

8/ The National Wool Act of 1954, as amended, limits the accumulated total of payments under the Act on any date to 70 percent of the accumulated total, as of the same date, of gross receipts from specific and ad valorem duties on wool and wool manufactures on and after January 1, 1953. The accumulated reserve as of January 1, 1955, was 92.7 million dollars.

Commodity Stabilization Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 17.--Marketings of shorn wool by producers: Percent marketed by months, 1946 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
						Percent							
1946	1.2	1.0	2.7	7.8	15.2	23.2	21.6	11.2	6.1	5.0	3.1	1.9	100.0
1947	1.4	1.1	2.4	6.9	12.4	17.6	19.9	13.3	9.6	8.1	4.8	2.5	100.0
1948	1.1	1.6	3.5	9.8	19.7	23.6	15.0	6.1	8.0	4.1	3.6	3.9	100.0
1949	3.2	2.5	3.8	8.3	15.8	21.2	11.5	7.3	7.8	5.4	5.3	7.9	100.0
1950	3.8	3.8	5.2	13.4	26.2	19.2	10.3	8.2	4.2	3.0	1.5	1.2	100.0
1951	1.3	1.7	5.3	14.3	29.0	26.4	10.5	4.4	2.4	1.5	.8	2.4	100.0
1952	1.1	1.4	3.2	9.0	17.8	18.9	14.9	4.8	4.5	8.5	7.1	8.8	100.0
1953	2.3	1.9	4.5	11.5	23.2	24.8	10.8	4.3	5.2	4.9	3.8	2.8	100.0
1954	2.5	1.9	2.9	13.5	25.4	27.4	10.9	3.6	4.0	3.0	2.6	2.3	100.0
1955	3.0	2.4	2.2	12.2	19.9	19.6	10.3	4.9	4.8	6.2	6.1	8.4	100.0
1956	5.4	5.2	10.5	10.4	21.0	15.2	8.2	4.4	5.4	6.3	4.2	3.8	100.0
1957	3.8	3.6	18.1	14.5	25.4	18.8	7.3	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	100.0
1958	1.8	2.4	2.2	12.4	19.0	18.9	9.6	6.7	4.7	7.4	7.8	7.1	100.0
1959	4.1	6.5	21.4	11.2	17.2	17.6	8.7	3.3	3.2	2.3	1.9	2.6	100.0
1960	3.2	3.0	16.5	11.2	18.4	16.3	6.2	5.7	5.1	4.6	5.4	4.4	100.0
1961	2.4	4.8	19.0	12.9	21.9	15.8	5.8	4.8	3.7	2.8	3.1	3.0	100.0
1962	2.1	3.8	18.9	15.8	24.2	15.0	5.2	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.0	100.0
1963	2.5	3.2	19.5	11.6	20.4	15.4	5.4	3.0	3.6	5.9	4.5	5.0	100.0
1964	1.1	3.3	10.6	20.4	20.1	17.1	7.3	5.3	4.0	4.3	3.1	3.4	100.0
1965	1.2	2.2	9.6	17.3	23.0	18.8	7.4	4.5	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.6	100.0
1966	1.2	2.6	11.6	21.3	25.1	18.0	5.1	3.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.8	100.0
1967	1.3	2.9	6.9	12.6	20.2	20.4	6.4	2.5	2.0	3.9	9.4	11.5	100.0
1968	1.2	2.6	8.6	16.9	23.4	20.3	8.3	3.0	2.8	5.4	3.0	4.5	100.0
1969	1.1	2.4	7.6	17.8	24.7	19.7	5.8	2.7	3.2	3.3	4.9	6.8	100.0
1970	1.3	3.5	7.8	13.8	20.2	19.7	8.9	3.7	2.3	2.9	3.8	12.1	100.0
1971	.8	1.2	3.8	7.9	11.5	19.2	13.1	9.1	5.3	4.6	6.0	17.5	100.0

Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 18.--Stock sheep on January 1, number of sheep shorn, weight per fleece, and shorn wool production, United States

State	Stock sheep on January 1			Sheep and lambs shorn 1/			Weight per fleece			Shorn wool production		
	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
	Thousands						Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Maine	16	15	14	16	15	14	7.2	7.3	7.1	115	110	99
New Hampshire	5	5	5	5	5	5	7.0	7.1	6.5	38	36	33
Vermont	6	6	6	6	6	5	7.8	8.0	8.0	44	49	43
Massachusetts	9	9	8	10	8	8	6.9	7.2	6.9	66	60	53
Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2	2	6.9	7.1	7.0	13	11	11
Connecticut	5	5	5	5	5	5	7.0	7.6	7.0	38	39	33
New York	86	85	83	90	85	78	7.7	7.7	7.8	693	654	606
New Jersey	8	9	9	8	8	8	7.9	7.6	7.2	62	60	59
Pennsylvania	165	160	150	156	152	144	7.4	7.3	7.3	1,154	1,110	1,051
North Atlantic	303	295	281	298	286	269	7.46	7.44	7.39	2,223	2,129	1,988
Ohio	605	575	564	678	642	612	8.3	8.3	8.2	5,646	5,318	5,015
Indiana	232	218	197	247	233	220	7.8	7.7	7.4	1,921	1,794	1,628
Illinois	295	257	250	359	314	276	7.5	7.3	7.3	2,689	2,296	2,010
Michigan	184	191	176	240	219	208	8.4	8.2	8.2	2,017	1,803	1,708
Wisconsin	134	125	120	139	126	119	8.1	8.0	8.1	1,124	1,010	960
East North Central	1,450	1,366	1,307	1,663	1,534	1,435	8.06	7.97	7.89	13,397	12,221	11,321
Minnesota	423	393	358	456	448	428	8.2	8.1	8.1	3,757	3,643	3,468
Iowa	651	618	556	778	707	678	8.1	7.6	7.6	6,273	5,349	5,160
Missouri	237	223	205	264	245	230	8.2	7.7	7.9	2,155	1,895	1,820
North Dakota	300	291	288	301	297	305	9.8	9.7	9.4	2,948	2,878	2,873
South Dakota	1,010	1,030	999	1,044	1,025	1,031	9.3	9.3	9.3	9,755	9,509	9,585
Nebraska	215	208	204	374	372	348	7.7	7.4	7.5	2,890	2,736	2,610
Kansas	272	253	240	352	320	310	8.4	8.1	8.8	2,944	2,606	2,715
West North Central	3,108	3,016	2,850	3,569	3,414	3,330	8.61	8.38	8.48	30,722	28,616	28,231
Delaware	2	2	2	2	2	2	7.2	7.2	6.8	13	12	12
Maryland	20	20	20	17	17	18	7.1	7.1	6.9	121	121	124
Virginia	189	176	162	187	178	165	6.4	6.2	6.2	1,197	1,104	1,023
West Virginia	163	155	153	162	150	140	6.0	5.9	5.7	972	885	798
North Carolina	18	16	15	17	16	14	6.8	6.8	6.9	116	109	97
South Carolina	2	2	1	1	1	1	6.8	7.0	6.5	10	9	8
Georgia	6	6	7	5	5	4	6.8	7.1	6.3	35	33	25
Florida	6	6	6	5	5	4	5.7	5.1	5.0	30	24	22
South Atlantic	405	382	366	397	373	348	6.28	6.16	6.06	2,494	2,297	2,109
Kentucky	100	88	78	95	82	72	7.2	7.1	7.2	684	582	518
Tennessee	45	35	28	41	36	28	5.9	5.7	5.8	242	205	162
Alabama	6	6	6	6	5	5	6.3	6.0	6.8	36	32	33
Mississippi	17	16	14	15	13	11	4.8	5.1	5.1	72	66	56
Arkansas	8	8	7	7	6	6	6.7	7.0	7.3	45	42	44
Louisiana	24	23	22	24	23	22	5.0	5.4	5.4	120	124	119
Oklahoma	104	97	90	109	110	113	8.1	8.1	8.4	884	895	952
Texas	3,408	3,510	3,125	4,029	4,048	4,164	7.4	7.6	7.3	29,717	30,784	30,397
South Central	3,712	3,783	3,369	4,325	4,323	4,421	7.35	7.57	7.30	31,800	32,730	32,281
Montana	1,085	1,042	950	1,017	972	939	9.7	9.7	9.6	9,891	9,468	9,016
Idaho	632	632	626	682	630	633	10.7	10.9	10.9	7,281	6,845	6,911
Wyoming	1,713	1,679	1,595	1,671	1,656	1,634	10.2	10.1	9.9	17,023	16,756	16,185
Colorado	823	749	674	1,134	1,220	1,384	8.9	8.9	8.7	10,077	10,817	12,081
New Mexico	791	762	710	774	781	752	9.2	8.7	9.1	7,096	6,833	6,858
Arizona	424	430	412	489	477	497	7.3	7.5	7.6	3,570	3,559	3,772
Utah	978	929	891	1,004	985	960	9.6	10.1	9.5	9,604	9,922	9,167
Nevada	201	183	176	188	181	170	9.9	10.1	10.3	1,861	1,828	1,751
Washington	125	126	112	145	160	144	8.8	8.6	9.0	1,277	1,371	1,296
Oregon	449	422	418	569	568	589	8.0	7.8	7.3	4,542	4,430	4,312
California	1,185	1,149	1,011	1,606	1,553	1,423	7.8	7.5	8.1	12,528	11,665	11,580
Western	8,406	8,103	7,575	9,279	9,183	9,125	9.13	9.09	9.09	84,750	83,494	82,929
48 States	17,384	16,945	15,748	19,531	19,114	18,928	8.47	8.45	8.39	165,386	161,487	158,859
Alaska	27	23	19	23	21	16	11.7	11.4	14.1	269	239	225
United States	17,411	16,968	15,767	19,554	19,135	18,944	8.47	8.45	8.40	165,655	161,726	159,084

1/ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.

Compiled from reports of Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 19.--Stock sheep on January 1, number of sheep and lambs shorn, weight per fleece, price per pound received by growers, value of production, and wool production, United States

Year	Stock sheep on January 1	Sheep and lambs shorn 1/	Weight per fleece	Shorn wool production	Price per pound 2/	Value of production	Pulled wool production	Total wool production	
								As reported	Approximate clean fiber equivalent 3/
	Thousands		Pounds	Thousand pounds	Cents	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds		Million pounds
1961 4/	28,320	30,454	8.51	259,161	42.9	111,445	34,500	293,661	142.5
1962	26,719	29,193	8.45	246,636	47.7	117,579	29,900	276,536	133.4
1963	25,122	27,264	8.53	232,446	48.5	112,426	28,800	261,246	126.2
1964	23,455	25,455	8.34	212,333	53.2	112,877	25,100	237,433	119.6
1965	21,843	23,756	8.48	201,463	47.1	94,999	23,300	224,763	113.1
1966	21,456	22,923	8.51	195,053	52.1	101,204	24,100	219,153	110.6
1967	20,661	22,022	8.58	188,919	39.8	75,163	22,400	211,319	106.4
1968	19,105	20,761	8.55	177,591	40.5	71,867	20,500	198,091	99.7
1969	18,332	19,554	8.47	165,655	41.8	69,485	17,100	182,755	91.5
1970	17,411	19,135	8.45	161,726	35.5	57,176	15,200	176,929	88.2
1971	16,968	18,944	8.40	159,084	19.4	31,165	12,800	171,884	85.2
1972 5/	15,767								

1/ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards. 2/ The average price is for the marketing season April through March 1961-62; 1963 average, April through December; 1964 and thereafter is on calendar year oasis. U.S. average price computed by weighting State average prices for all wool sold by production of shorn wool. 3/ Production as reported converted on basis of 45 percent yield for 1961 to 1963; 47.7 percent 1964 to date and 75 percent yield for pulled wool through 1963; 72.9 percent 1964 and thereafter. 4/ Beginning 1961 includes Alaska. 5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 20.--Number of stock sheep, number of sheep shorn, and shorn wool production, Native or fleece wool States and Western sheep States

Year	"Native" or "fleece" wool States			11 Western sheep States Texas and South Dakota 1/		
	Stock sheep on January 1	Sheep shorn	Shorn wool production	Stock sheep on January 1	Sheep shorn	Shorn wool production
	Thousands		Thousand pounds	Thousands		Thousand pounds
1961	8,720	9,356	70,831	19,585	21,086	188,202
1962	8,108	8,856	67,383	18,596	20,325	179,107
1963	7,148	7,779	59,713	17,958	19,471	172,566
1964	6,425	7,218	55,718	17,012	18,221	156,426
1965	6,045	6,540	51,754	15,778	17,198	149,500
1966	5,757	7,139	48,464	15,676	15,765	146,374
1967	5,440	5,739	46,344	15,197	16,262	142,329
1968	5,015	5,487	43,818	14,063	15,251	133,509
1969	4,755	5,179	41,164	13,550	14,352	124,222
1970	4,560	4,858	37,700	12,824	14,256	123,787
1971	4,302	4,608	35,948	12,643	14,320	122,911
1972 2/	4,049			11,699		

1/ Includes South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California. 2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 21.--Fibers consumed and percentage distribution of wool and other fibers in woolen and worsted mills, United States

Fiber and year	Worsted system		Woolen system				Total fibers consumed	
			For yarns, except carpet and rug		For carpet and rug yarns			
	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep								
1968	154,715	54.2	83,575	28.9	91,407	33.9	329,697	39.1
1969	139,216	50.9	79,819	28.1	93,758	34.0	312,793	37.5
1970	110,650	53.0	53,002	22.0	76,609	31.8	240,261	34.8
1971	75,791	55.0	40,519	19.5	75,151	29.5	191,461	31.9
1971 Jan.-Feb.	12,394	55.4	7,320	20.8	10,808	28.3	30,522	31.9
1972 2/ Jan.-Feb.	11,882	53.2	8,026	23.8	14,789	33.7	34,697	34.7
Man-made fibers								
1968	118,685	41.6	104,779	36.3	171,522	63.6	394,986	46.8
1969	125,749	46.0	109,186	38.4	175,922	63.8	410,857	49.3
1970	92,793	44.4	110,891	46.0	160,400	66.5	364,084	52.7
1971	58,720	42.6	103,468	49.9	176,623	69.3	338,811	56.5
1971 Jan.-Feb.	9,264	41.4	17,103	48.6	26,971	70.6	53,338	55.7
1972 2/ Jan.-Feb.	9,954	44.5	14,909	44.3	28,571	65.1	53,434	53.5
Other fibers 1/								
1968	11,931	4.2	100,436	34.8	6,700	2.5	119,067	14.1
1969	8,453	3.1	95,097	33.5	6,138	2.2	109,688	13.2
1970	5,433	2.6	77,078	32.0	4,135	1.7	86,646	12.5
1971	3,217	2.4	63,479	30.6	3,049	1.2	69,745	11.6
1971 Jan.-Feb.	709	3.2	10,751	30.6	425	1.1	11,885	12.4
1972 2/ Jan.-Feb.	523	2.3	10,742	31.9	544	1.2	11,809	11.8
Total fibers consumed								
1968	285,331	100.0	288,790	100.0	269,629	100.0	843,750	100.0
1969	273,418	100.0	284,102	100.0	275,818	100.0	833,338	100.0
1970	208,876	100.0	240,971	100.0	241,144	100.0	690,991	100.0
1971	137,728	100.0	207,466	100.0	254,823	100.0	600,017	100.0
1971 Jan.-Feb.	22,367	100.0	35,174	100.0	38,204	100.0	95,745	100.0
1972 2/ Jan.-Feb.	22,359	100.0	33,677	100.0	43,904	100.0	99,940	100.0

1/ Includes noils, reprocessed and reused wool, mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty hair fibers as well as cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers. 2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 22.--Average weekly rate of consumption on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis for raw wool, United States, unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation

Month	1971		1972		1971		1972		1971		1972	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
	1,000 pounds											
	Raw Wool				Apparel wool				Carpet wool			
January	3,850	3,726	4,281	4,115	2,543	2,495	2,379	2,324	1,307	1,231	1,902	1,791
February	3,779	3,641	4,393	4,238	2,385	2,286	2,597	2,493	1,394	1,355	1,796	1,745
March	3,943	3,833			2,602	2,484			1,341	1,349		
April	3,670	3,553			2,337	2,198			1,333	1,355		
May	3,478	3,564			2,418	2,230			1,330	1,334		
June	3,847	3,679			2,411	2,228			1,436	1,451		
July	3,020	3,575			1,824	2,048			1,196	1,527		
August	3,650	3,495			2,012	1,926			1,638	1,569		
September	3,644	3,705			2,145	2,266			1,499	1,439		
October	3,946	3,855			2,206	2,299			1,740	1,556		
November	3,528	3,632			1,925	2,057			1,603	1,575		
December	3,504	3,891			1,984	2,265			1,520	1,626		
	Man-made fibers				Other fibers				Total fibers			
January	7,136	7,108	6,886	6,859	1,469	1,453	1,450	1,434	12,455	12,287	12,617	12,408
February	6,199	6,187	6,473	6,460	1,503	1,389	1,502	1,388	11,481	11,217	12,368	12,086
March	6,566	6,241			1,473	1,362			11,982	11,426		
April	6,580	6,547			1,388	1,314			11,638	11,414		
May	7,002	6,871			1,450	1,332			12,200	11,767		
June	6,725	6,454			1,449	1,400			12,021	11,533		
July	5,319	6,408			976	1,169			9,315	11,152		
August	6,838	6,451			1,314	1,296			11,802	11,242		
September	6,513	6,323			1,325	1,423			11,482	11,451		
October	7,259	6,746			1,305	1,358			12,510	11,959		
November	6,295	6,301			1,200	1,300			11,023	11,233		
December	5,856	6,670			1,219	1,343			10,579	11,904		

Table 23.--U.S. consumption of fibers: Total and per capita

Year beginning Jan. 1	Population July 1 1/	Cotton			Wool			Rayon and acetate			Non-cellulosic man-made fibers			Man-made fiber waste			Flax and silk			All fibers	
		Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total 2/	Per capita 3/
	Mil.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
										Domestic 4/											
1957	171.3	3,878.0	64.3	22.6	449.4	7.4	2.6	1,145.8	19.0	6.7	558.5	9.3	3.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,031.7	35.2
1958	174.1	3,729.0	63.8	21.4	416.7	7.1	2.4	1,123.4	19.2	6.4	579.4	9.9	3.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,848.5	33.6
1959	177.1	5/4,274.4	62.4	24.1	557.3	8.1	3.1	1,266.9	18.5	7.1	752.6	11.0	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,851.2	38.7
1960	180.7	5/4,232.8	64.3	23.4	538.5	8.2	3.0	1,049.2	15.9	5.8	766.0	11.6	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,586.4	36.4
1961	183.7	5/4,048.5	61.6	22.0	535.0	8.1	2.9	1,121.1	17.1	6.1	870.6	13.2	4.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,575.3	35.8
1962	186.5	4,277.5	59.4	22.9	570.4	7.9	3.1	1,259.9	17.5	6.7	1,093.0	15.2	5.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,200.8	38.6
1963	189.2	4,136.7	55.8	21.9	558.7	7.5	2.9	1,440.6	19.4	7.6	1,273.6	17.2	6.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,409.6	39.2
1964	191.8	4,331.3	54.6	22.6	490.8	6.2	2.6	1,528.6	19.2	8.0	1,575.1	19.9	8.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,925.9	41.3
1965	194.2	4,664.4	53.3	24.0	531.1	6.1	2.7	1,572.0	17.9	8.1	1,992.1	22.7	10.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,759.6	45.1
1966	196.5	4,951.3	52.5	25.2	504.3	5.3	2.6	1,616.7	17.2	8.2	2,356.5	25.0	12.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,428.8	48.0
1967	198.6	4,678.0	50.0	23.6	427.3	4.6	2.2	1,522.4	16.3	7.7	2,728.7	29.2	13.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,356.4	47.1
1968	200.6	4,432.2	43.2	22.1	466.3	4.5	2.3	1,730.4	16.9	8.6	3,639.4	35.4	18.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,268.3	51.2
1969	202.6	4,188.5	40.7	20.7	433.6	4.2	2.1	1,655.1	16.1	8.2	4,008.4	39.0	19.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,285.6	50.8
1970	204.8	4,078.8	40.3	20.0	349.4	3.5	1.7	1,472.2	14.6	7.2	4,211.3	41.6	20.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,111.7	49.4
1971 7/	207.0	4,213.7	37.2	20.4	269.1	2.4	1.3	1,578.6	13.9	7.6	5,261.2	46.5	25.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,322.6	54.7
										Mill 6/											
1957	171.3	4,060.4	65.1	23.7	368.8	5.9	2.2	1,177.0	18.9	6.9	567.5	9.1	3.3	48.0	.8	.3	15.5	.2	.1	6,237.2	36.4
1958	174.1	3,866.9	64.8	22.2	331.1	5.5	1.9	1,127.2	18.9	6.5	575.3	9.6	3.3	61.7	1.0	.4	9.4	.2	.1	5,971.5	34.3
1959	177.1	4,334.5	63.3	24.5	435.3	6.4	2.5	1,252.4	18.3	7.1	741.4	10.8	4.2	70.9	1.0	.4	11.8	.2	.1	6,846.3	38.7
1960	180.7	4,190.9	64.6	23.2	411.0	6.3	2.3	1,055.4	16.3	5.8	761.6	11.7	4.2	57.7	.9	.3	11.6	.2	.1	6,488.3	35.9
1961	183.7	4,081.5	62.2	22.2	412.1	6.3	2.2	1,128.0	17.2	6.1	861.4	13.1	4.7	65.2	1.0	.4	12.7	.2	.1	6,560.9	35.7
1962	186.5	4,188.0	59.5	22.5	429.1	6.1	2.3	1,263.4	17.9	6.8	1,075.6	15.3	5.8	73.8	1.0	.4	12.4	.2	.1	7,042.3	37.8
1963	189.2	4,040.2	55.8	21.4	411.7	5.7	2.2	1,440.2	19.9	7.6	1,257.5	17.3	6.6	77.3	1.1	.4	13.1	.2	.1	7,240.0	38.3
1964	191.8	4,244.4	54.6	22.1	356.7	4.6	1.9	1,516.3	19.5	7.9	1,554.8	20.0	8.1	91.1	1.2	.5	14.2	.2	.1	7,777.5	40.5
1965	194.2	4,477.5	52.7	23.1	387.0	4.6	2.0	1,550.4	18.2	8.0	1,961.5	23.1	10.1	102.2	1.2	.5	13.3	.2	.1	8,491.9	43.7
1966	196.5	4,630.5	51.4	23.6	370.2	4.1	1.9	1,591.1	17.7	8.1	2,300.2	25.5	11.7	98.8	1.1	.5	14.7	.2	.1	9,005.5	45.8
1967	198.6	4,423.0	49.2	22.3	312.5	3.5	1.6	1,500.2	16.7	7.6	2,621.1	29.1	13.2	124.0	1.4	.6	10.4	.1	.1	8,991.2	45.3
1968	200.6	4,146.5	42.3	20.7	329.7	3.4	1.6	1,688.0	17.2	8.4	3,462.1	35.4	17.3	155.4	1.6	.8	12.2	.1	.1	9,793.9	48.8
1969	202.6	3,932.7	40.1	19.4	312.8	3.2	1.5	1,614.9	16.5	8.0	3,798.1	38.7	18.7	139.2	1.4	.7	9.9	.1	8/	9,807.6	48.4
1970	204.8	3,814.8	39.9	18.6	240.3	2.5	1.2	1,414.4	14.8	6.9	3,948.5	41.3	19.3	138.4	1.4	.6	7.9	.1	8/	9,564.3	46.7
1971 7/	207.0	3,947.5	37.0	19.1	191.5	1.8	.9	1,489.4	13.9	7.2	4,859.6	45.5	23.5	186.4	1.7	.9	7.2	.1	8/	10,681.6	51.6

1/ Including Armed Forces overseas, and Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960.
2/ Totals made from unrounded data.
3/ Total consumption divided by population.
4/ "Domestic" consumption refers to mill consumption adjusted for the raw fiber equivalent of net U.S. trade in textile manufactures. Rayon and acetate data and non-cellulosic man-made fiber data includes fiber waste. "All fibers" data exclude flax and silk.
5/ Includes picker lap.
6/ "Mill" consumption of cotton is the weight of running bales adjusted for tare. Wool data include apparel and carpet wool scoured basis. Rayon and acetate data and non-cellulosic man-made fiber data (includes glass) are U.S. producers' domestic shipments plus imports for consumption. Man-made fibers waste data are producers' waste consumed by mills (excludes glass). Flax and silk data are imports for consumption.
7/ Preliminary.
8/ Less than 0.05 pound.

Man-made fibers, Textile Organon, a publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.; all other, Bureau of the Census reports.

Table 24.--Textile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, raw fiber content

Fabric and mixture	1970	1971	1971 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1972 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
			1,000 pounds																			
Wool																						
100 percent wool fabric	7,484	1,691	-4	6	0	0	92	138	190	161	99	272	315	422	226	597						
Wool and man-made fiber mixtures																						
50 percent or more wool	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Less than 50 percent wool	1,444	320	13	14	0	0	0	0	17	37	56	34	66	83	50	65						
Wool and other fiber mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	8,933	2,011	9	20	0	0	92	138	207	198	155	306	381	505	276	662						
Cotton																						
100 percent cotton fabric	24,678	5,909	117	52	35	4	50	228	405	1,009	914	1,172	989	934	973	868						
Cotton and man-made fiber mixtures																						
50 percent or more cotton	3,476	985	349	258	162	41	53	53	0	28	39	0	2	0	3	0						
Less than 50 percent cotton	465	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	0	11	99	27	12	90						
Cotton and other fiber mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	28,619	7,045	466	310	197	46	103	281	411	1,044	953	1,183	1,090	961	988	958						
Man-made																						
Cellulosic																						
Filament yarn	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
Staple fiber	5	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	55	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1						
Non-cellulosic																						
Filament yarn	3,483	398	11	1	4	2	40	17	27	16	28	73	102	77	49	85						
Staple fiber	5,890	2,114	338	259	158	38	50	123	58	276	196	174	239	205	81	197						
Total	9,373	2,512	349	260	162	40	90	140	85	292	224	247	341	282	130	282						
Total man-made																						
Filament yarn	3,533	398	11	1	4	2	40	17	26	16	28	73	102	77	49	86						
Staple fiber	5,895	2,115	338	258	158	38	50	123	58	278	196	174	239	205	81	197						
Total	9,428	2,513	349	259	162	40	90	140	85	294	224	247	341	282	130	283						
Glass	23	43	0	0	3	0	0	7	11	11	0	1	10	0	3	0						
Total all fibers	47,003	11,612	824	589	362	86	285	566	714	1,547	1,332	1,737	1,822	1,748	1,397	1,903						

Based on data from the Department of Defense.

Table 25.--Fabric deliveries to U.S. military forces, in equivalent square yards of fabric

Fiber and fabric	1970	1971													1972							
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	1,000 square yards																					
Wool																						
Blanketing	2,336	0	0	0	0	100	164	215	144	90	183	165	164	1,225	71	217						
Flannel	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	32	110	143	186	526	143	144						
Frieze	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Gabardine	2,158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	115	184	338	50	281						
Kersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Melton	1,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	140	217	87	167						
Pile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Serge	4,864	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0						
Tropical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Other	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29						
Total	10,755	-6	1	0	0	100	164	215	199	122	398	500	674	2,367	351	838						
Mixed fiber																						
Cotton and wool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Cotton and cellulosic	45	0	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7	0	0						
Cotton and non-cellulosic	16,825	1,463	1,028	647	202	169	265	69	174	125	123	564	313	5,142	98	473						
Cotton and glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Cotton and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Wool and cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Wool and non-cellulosic	8,555	57	66	0	0	0	0	96	204	312	191	367	472	1,765	277	382						
Wool and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Cotton, wool and cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Cotton, wool and non-cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Cellulosic and non-cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	18	0	0						
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	25,425	1,520	1,087	647	202	169	265	165	396	437	314	931	785	6,918	375	855						
Cotton																						
Total	45,671	337	173	74	-11	85	477	893	1,446	1,263	1,739	1,703	2,015	10,194	2,472	1,984						
Man-made																						
Cellulosic																						
Total	179	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2						
Non-cellulosic																						
Total	5,419	31	6	45	13	94	292	141	658	321	552	346	402	2,901	107	351						
Glass	51	0	0	6	-1	0	11	29	31	0	5	15	0	96	11	-3						
Total man-made	5,649	31	6	51	12	94	304	170	689	321	557	362	402	2,999	118	350						
Total all fibers	87,500	1,882	1,267	772	203	448	1,210	1,443	2,730	2,143	3,008	3,496	3,876	22,478	3,316	4,027						

Based on data from the Department of Defense.

Table 26.--U.S. production of woolen and worsted woven goods 1/

Fabric	1970	1971	1970	1971				Change
			Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	1971 to 1970
	1,000 linear yards							Percent
Woolen and worsted woven fabrics (except felt)	178,590	113,569	30,890	37,006	32,577	22,651	21,335	-36.4
Apparel fabrics	171,975	109,130	29,332	35,865	31,132	21,746	20,387	-36.5
Government orders	5,996	670	357	66	29	83	492	-88.8
Other than Gov't. orders	165,979	108,460	28,975	35,799	31,103	21,663	19,895	-34.7
Men's and boys' clothing	73,930	47,774	13,023	18,210	14,211	8,019	7,334	-35.4
Less than 9 oz.	8,561	4,946	2,164	1,122	1,619	1,138	1,067	-42.2
Worsted	8,190	2/	2,061	1,042	1,559	1,108	2/	---
Woolen	371	2/	103	80	60	30	2/	---
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	49,300	32,272	7,429	13,042	9,474	5,240	4,516	-34.5
Worsted	34,781	21,462	5,179	9,301	6,767	2,867	2,527	-38.3
Woolen	14,519	10,810	2,250	3,741	2,707	2,373	1,989	-25.6
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	5,275	4,197	1,206	1,573	1,327	705	592	-20.4
Worsted	3,314	2,531	752	894	920	387	330	-23.6
Woolen	1,961	1,666	454	679	407	318	262	-15.0
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	8,570	5,069	1,787	2,002	1,468	697	902	-40.9
Worsted	712	439	137	96	106	95	142	-38.3
Woolen	7,858	4,630	1,650	1,906	1,362	602	760	-41.1
20 oz. up to 26 oz.	1,998	1,173	381	438	302	215	218	-41.3
26 oz. and over	226	117	56	33	21	24	39	-48.2
Women's and children's clothing	92,049	60,686	15,952	17,589	16,892	13,644	12,561	-34.1
Less than 9 oz.	9,062	3,148	1,043	841	685	739	883	-65.3
Worsted	775	945	144	278	212	252	203	+21.9
Woolen	8,287	2,203	899	563	473	487	680	-73.4
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	36,538	19,806	5,363	6,650	6,339	3,831	2,986	-45.8
Worsted	729	370	82	42	102	147	79	-49.3
Woolen	35,809	19,436	5,281	6,608	6,237	3,684	2,907	-45.7
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	3,904	1,776	642	393	610	376	397	-54.5
Worsted	305	284	68	42	36	96	110	-6.9
Woolen	3,599	1,492	574	351	574	280	287	-58.5
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	15,202	12,518	2,973	3,175	3,614	3,185	2,544	-17.7
Worsted	1,976	1,649	478	401	419	474	355	-16.6
Woolen	13,226	10,869	2,495	2,774	3,195	2,711	2,189	-17.8
20 oz. and over	27,343	23,438	5,931	6,530	5,644	5,513	5,751	-14.3
Nonapparel fabrics	6,615	4,439	1,558	1,141	1,445	905	948	-32.8
Blanketing	4,895	3,276	1,183	872	1,170	594	640	-33.1
Other	1,720	1,163	375	269	275	311	308	-32.4
	1,000 pounds							
Woven felts	7,792	7,511	1,728	1,880	1,959	1,761	1,911	-3.6
Papermakers	6,350	5,775	1,339	1,453	1,509	1,353	1,460	-9.1
All others	1,442	1,736	389	427	450	408	451	+20.4

1/ Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, reused wool, reprocessed wool or other animal fibers. Blanketing in 72 inch width or equivalent, other fabrics in 54 to 60 inch width or equivalent 54 inch width. 2/ Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 27.--Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures 1/

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics 2/	Wool blankets 3/	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit 4/	Other manufactures 5/	Sub-total	Noils	Wastes 6/	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds											
1967	5,795	9,684	24,319	755	24,371	6,400	2,438	73,762	28,912	10,895	9,865	123,434
1968	6,622	10,850	32,696	874	32,845	8,513	2,549	94,949	27,011	14,669	9,338	145,967
1969	4,496	8,602	29,197	1,012	30,601	10,872	2,235	87,015	22,881	10,633	9,141	129,670
1970	4,406	8,092	23,943	1,004	25,207	12,917	2,563	78,132	20,026	10,619	7,783	116,560
1971 8/	2,753	7,665	11,720	679	21,322	9,895	3,038	57,072	15,491	7,987	9,155	89,705
1971 8/												
January	245	533	1,282	31	871	615	79	3,656	1,608	920	703	6,887
February	381	523	1,176	18	670	540	96	3,404	1,435	778	655	6,272
March	221	904	1,854	48	773	529	86	4,415	1,427	705	955	7,502
April	412	790	1,174	18	698	462	147	3,701	1,045	1,062	961	6,769
May	471	683	890	58	1,057	487	204	3,850	1,479	879	694	6,902
June	208	716	1,143	64	2,350	758	237	5,476	1,286	775	869	8,406
July	102	591	934	88	2,637	1,101	325	5,778	1,209	570	581	8,138
August	130	614	925	120	3,031	1,163	206	6,189	1,051	466	1,020	8,726
September	481	872	739	120	2,666	1,142	656	6,676	2,988	1,062	992	11,718
October	50	551	613	42	2,843	1,256	127	5,482	624	279	603	6,988
November	7	233	430	37	2,152	1,017	446	4,322	549	39	308	5,218
December	45	655	560	35	1,574	825	425	4,123	790	452	814	6,179
1972 8/												
January	34	515	564	73	924	400	209	2,719	2,313	603	1,206	6,841
February	3	439	531	41	668	307	219	2,208	2,033	1,118	891	6,250
January-February 8/												
1971	626	1,056	2,458	49	1,541	1,155	175	7,060	3,043	1,698	1,358	13,159
1972	37	954	1,095	114	1,592	707	428	4,927	4,346	1,721	2,097	13,091

See footnotes end of table 28.

Table 28.--Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures 1/

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Fabrics woven and knit	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit	Other manufactures 7/	Felts	Sub-total	Noils and wastes 6/	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds											
1967	527	331	550	211	535	503	748	1,434	4,839	3,293	509	8,641
1968	461	367	496	207	472	573	961	1,349	4,886	3,635	818	9,339
1969	538	594	395	188	303	716	921	548	4,203	3,686	1,004	8,893
1970	804	297	403	164	305	688	769	650	4,080	2,484	860	7,424
1971 8/	5,108	307	468	157	304	650	798	431	8,223	2,615	1,205	12,043
1971 8/												
January	30	36	10	11	16	31	74	20	228	415	80	723
February	38	12	7	3	9	33	88	61	251	116	52	419
March	77	16	28	1	47	53	107	31	360	194	53	607
April	48	16	50	11	24	44	50	98	341	188	69	598
May	16	51	36	7	21	70	74	27	302	178	99	579
June	117	17	37	7	35	64	42	16	335	438	206	979
July	258	15	53	14	16	66	65	37	524	161	334	1,019
August	791	37	24	4	17	59	51	17	1,000	197	100	1,297
September	1,005	36	62	13	50	61	51	36	1,314	241	70	1,625
October	433	27	85	3	27	60	59	57	751	140	40	931
November	761	2	27	70	20	61	38	15	994	106	34	1,134
December	1,534	42	49	13	22	48	99	16	1,823	241	68	2,132
1972 8/												
January	2,455	12	25	13	30	29	84	34	2,682	145	67	2,894
February	1,485	3	37	16	20	46	81	19	1,707	200	76	1,983
January-February 8/												
1971	68	48	17	14	25	64	162	81	479	531	132	1,142
1972	3,940	15	62	29	50	75	165	53	4,389	345	143	4,877

1/ Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. 2/ Includes pile fabric and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths. 3/ Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. 4/ Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. 5/ Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewhere specified. 6/ Not including rags. 7/ Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n.e.c. 8/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 29.--Production of wool and hair tops, worsted and woolen yarn, and wool woven fabrics, selected countries

Country	Year			1970	1971				Change	
	1969	1970	1971	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Oct.-Dec. 1971 to Oct.-Dec. 1970	1971 to 1970
	Million pounds								Percent	
Tops										
United Kingdom	202.9	175.5	145.9	38.8	39.0	37.6	33.1	36.4	-6.2	-17.0
France	216.9	224.7	242.9	60.6	63.8	63.0	50.9	65.3	+7.8	+8.1
Japan	324.4	329.4	304.9	82.2	73.1	76.8	78.3	76.9	-6.5	-7.4
Italy	170.5	145.3	116.4	31.3	31.0	30.9	26.0	28.7	-8.3	-19.9
United States	133.7	106.5	72.1	23.1	20.0	19.9	16.3	15.9	-31.2	-32.3
West Germany	96.0	94.4	106.7	22.9	25.6	25.9	27.1	28.0	+22.3	+13.0
Belgium	63.0	54.7	39.0	11.9	10.3	10.6	8.2	9.9	-16.8	-28.7
Australia	42.1	40.8	30.4	10.8	7.6	8.9	7.5	7.9	-26.9	-25.5
Uruguay	30.7	32.8	30.9	9.3	10.7	8.9	3.5	8.4	-9.7	-5.8
Netherlands	.6	.4	---	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	1,280.8	1,205.7	1,089.2	291.1	281.0	282.5	250.9	277.4	-4.7	-9.7
Worsted yarn										
United Kingdom	212.4	202.6	195.1	51.1	49.9	49.1	44.1	52.0	+1.8	-3.7
Italy	245.2	236.1	234.4	60.0	56.8	62.4	53.4	61.7	+2.8	-.7
France	223.1	224.7	236.8	63.5	63.6	63.9	46.1	63.3	-.3	+5.4
West Germany	184.2	187.0	195.3	50.7	50.4	50.3	46.1	48.5	-4.3	+4.4
Japan	279.4	291.2	289.9	74.3	67.2	73.0	75.2	74.5	+.3	-.5
Belgium	126.7	125.9	137.3	34.2	35.3	36.0	29.5	36.2	+5.9	+9.1
Netherlands	17.2	19.0	20.3	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.2	5.5	-3.5	+6.8
Australia	18.1	19.8	19.4	5.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.3	---	-2.0
Total	1,306.3	1,306.3	1,328.5	344.8	333.1	344.6	303.7	347.0	+.6	+1.7
Woolen yarn										
United Kingdom	322.0	297.4	300.5	79.4	81.5	79.9	62.6	76.5	-3.7	+1.0
Italy	317.5	305.6	299.4	80.2	75.4	79.8	67.0	77.2	-3.7	-2.0
France	96.1	90.6	94.1	24.7	25.0	26.6	18.5	24.0	-2.8	+3.9
West Germany	114.1	107.1	105.4	29.3	26.9	27.8	23.1	27.6	-5.8	-1.6
Japan	105.3	109.1	103.0	26.9	25.4	27.1	25.6	24.9	-7.4	-5.6
Belgium	52.6	53.1	58.6	13.2	14.2	15.2	13.7	15.4	+16.7	+10.4
Netherlands	31.6	28.0	27.1	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.2	6.8	-4.2	-3.2
Australia	37.7	41.2	42.1	10.8	9.4	10.8	10.8	11.0	+1.9	+2.2
Total	1,076.9	1,032.1	1,030.2	271.6	264.6	274.4	227.5	263.4	-3.0	-.2
Woven fabrics										
	Million square yards									
United States	360.2	291.9	185.9	50.2	60.4	53.7	35.9	37.3	-25.7	-36.3
United Kingdom	310.4	277.1	245.8	70.9	63.7	62.3	57.6	62.1	-12.4	-11.3
Japan	518.6	509.1	498.4	125.0	116.7	126.2	131.6	123.9	-.9	-2.1
France	209.7	180.0	203.2	50.6	50.2	54.7	40.9	57.4	+13.4	+12.9
West Germany	166.6	147.3	149.3	39.3	37.1	38.7	35.4	37.9	-3.6	+1.4
Netherlands	52.2	48.1	49.9	12.9	14.7	9.1	11.6	12.6	-2.3	+3.7
Australia	32.3	32.1	26.1	8.4	6.9	6.4	6.0	6.9	-17.9	-18.7
Total	1,650.0	1,485.6	1,358.6	357.3	349.7	351.0	319.0	338.1	-5.4	-8.6
Belgium (Mil. lb.)	34.5	32.4	32.8	8.6	7.9	8.6	7.5	8.8	+2.3	+1.2
Italy (Mil. lb.)	253.4	255.5	249.1	66.6	63.9	66.4	54.9	63.9	-4.1	-2.5

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Table 30.--Production of man-made fibers, United States

Year	Cellulosic fibers				
	Rayon		Acetate		Total rayon and acetate
	Filament yarn and monofilament	Staple and tow	Filament yarn and monofilament	Staple and tow	
	Million pounds				
1960	426.3	314.0	228.2	60.0	1,028.5
1961	392.7	400.5	249.0	53.0	1,095.2
1962	420.4	500.0	305.7	46.0	1,272.1
1963	400.2	579.1	309.5	60.0	1,348.8
1964	411.6	594.3	365.9	60.0	1,431.8
1965	433.8	648.0	391.2	54.0	1,527.0
1966	405.5	659.2	394.3	60.0	1,519.0
1967	309.1	603.4	425.6	50.0	1,388.1
1968	365.3	739.1	439.9	50.0	1,594.3
1969	319.2	758.8	455.2	43.0	1,576.2
1970	267.6	607.4	463.2	35.0	1,373.2
1971 1/	303.5	611.7	449.4	28.0	1,392.6

	Non-cellulosic fibers			Textile glass fiber	Total man-made fiber
	Filament yarn and monofilament	Staple and tow	Total		
	Million pounds				
1960	437.4	239.8	677.2	177.0	1,882.7
1961	497.2	253.7	750.9	149.3	1,995.4
1962	627.4	345.5	972.9	190.3	2,435.3
1963	712.8	443.2	1,156.0	191.9	2,696.7
1964	847.6	559.1	1,406.7	239.5	3,078.0
1965	997.7	782.4	1,780.1	282.3	3,589.4
1966	1,164.7	918.1	2,082.8	332.4	3,934.2
1967	1,215.4	1,137.9	2,353.3	308.8	4,050.2
1968	1,662.1	1,567.3	3,229.4	402.7	5,226.4
1969	1,766.9	1,761.0	3,527.9	501.4	5,605.5
1970	1,793.4	1,792.8	3,586.2	467.3	5,426.7
1971 1/	2,186.8	2,104.3	4,291.1	468.5	6,152.2

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from Textile Organon.

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